

included in the trust fund may have a greater likelihood of delinquency and foreclosure, and a greater likelihood of loss in the event of delinquency and foreclosure. You should be aware that if the properties fail to provide adequate security for the loans included in the trust fund, any resulting losses, to the extent not covered by credit enhancement, will be allocated to the related securities in the manner described in the related prospectus supplement and consequently would adversely affect the yield to maturity on those securities. The depositor cannot assure you that the realizable values of the properties have been or will be at the appraised values on the dates of origination of the related loans. The prospectus supplement for each series of securities will describe the loans which are included in the trust fund related to your security and the risks associated with those loans which you should carefully consider in connection with the purchase of your security. The following describes in general risks associated with certain types of loans:

Balloon Loans..... Some of the loans held in the trust fund may not be fully amortizing over their terms to maturity. These loans will require substantial principal payments (“*balloon payments*”) at their stated maturities. A loan with balloon payments involves a greater degree of risk than a fully amortizing loan because, typically, a borrower must be able to refinance its loan or sell the property to make the balloon payment at maturity. The ability of a borrower to do this will depend on such factors as mortgage rates at the time of sale or refinancing, the borrower’s equity in the property, the relative strength of the local housing market, the financial condition of the borrower, and tax laws. Losses on these loans that are not otherwise covered by a credit enhancement will be borne by the holders of one or more classes of securities of the related series.

Multifamily Loans..... Multifamily lending may expose the lender to a greater risk of loss than single family residential lending. Owners of multifamily residential properties rely on monthly rent payments from tenants to:

- pay for maintenance and other operating expenses of those properties,

- fund capital improvements, and
- service any loan or other debt that may be secured by those properties.

Various factors, many of which are beyond the control of the owner or operator of a multifamily property, may affect the economic viability of that property.

Changes in payment patterns by tenants may result from a variety of social, legal and economic factors. Economic factors include the rate of inflation, unemployment levels and relative rates offered for various types of housing. Shifts in economic factors may trigger changes in payment patterns including increased risks of defaults by tenants and higher vacancy rates. Adverse economic conditions, either local or national, may limit the amount of rent that can be charged and may result in a reduction in timely lease payments or a reduction in occupancy levels. Occupancy and rent levels may also be affected by construction of additional housing units, competition and local politics, including rent stabilization or rent control laws and policies. In addition, the level of mortgage interest rates may encourage tenants to purchase single family housing. We cannot determine and have no basis to predict whether, or to what extent, economic, legal or social factors will affect future rental or payment patterns.

The location and construction quality of a particular property may affect the occupancy level as well as the rents that may be charged for individual units. The characteristics of a neighborhood may change over time or in relation to newer developments. The effects of poor construction quality will increase over time in the form of increased maintenance and capital improvements. Even good construction will deteriorate over time if adequate maintenance is not performed in a timely fashion.

Junior Liens.....

The mortgages and deeds of trust securing the closed end second-lien loans will be, the home equity line of credit loans and home improvement contracts will primarily be, and other loans may be junior liens subordinate to the rights of the related senior mortgage(s) or deed(s) of trust. Accordingly,

the proceeds from any liquidation, insurance policy or condemnation proceeding will be available to satisfy the outstanding balance of the junior lien only to the extent that the claims of the related senior mortgagees have been satisfied in full, including any related foreclosure costs. In addition, if a junior mortgagee forecloses on the property securing a junior mortgage, the junior mortgagee will have to foreclose subject to any senior mortgage and must take one of the following steps to protect its interest in the property:

- pay the senior mortgage in full at or prior to the foreclosure sale, or
- assume the payments on the senior mortgage if the mortgagor is in default under that mortgage.

Unless the servicer is obligated under the applicable agreement to advance such funds, the trust fund may effectively be prevented from foreclosing on the related property because it will not have sufficient funds to satisfy any senior mortgages or make payments due to any senior mortgagees.

Some states have imposed legal limits on the remedies of a secured lender in the event that the proceeds of any sale under a deed of trust or other foreclosure proceedings are insufficient to pay amounts owed to that secured lender. In some states, including California, if a lender simultaneously originates a loan secured by a senior lien on a particular property and a loan secured by a junior lien on the same property, that lender as the holder of the junior lien may be precluded from obtaining a deficiency judgment with respect to the excess of:

- the aggregate amount owed under both the senior and junior loans, over
- the proceeds of any sale under a deed of trust or other foreclosure proceedings.

See “Certain Legal Aspects of the Loans—Anti-Deficiency Legislation and Other Limitations on Lenders.”

Partially Unsecured Loans The trust fund for any series may include closed-end second-lien loans, home equity line of credit loans and home improvement contracts that were originated with loan-to-value ratios or combined loan-to-value ratios in excess of the value of the related property. Under these circumstances, the trust fund for the related series could be treated as a general unsecured creditor as to any unsecured portion of any related loan. If a borrower defaults under a loan that is unsecured in part, the related trust fund generally will have recourse only against the borrower's assets for the unsecured portion of the loan, along with all other general unsecured creditors of the borrower. In a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding relating to a borrower on a partially unsecured loan, the borrower's unsecured obligation on that loan will be treated as an unsecured loan and may be discharged by the bankruptcy court. Losses on any partially unsecured loans that are not otherwise covered by a credit enhancement will be borne by the holders of one or more classes of securities of the related series.

Home Equity Lines of Credit Generally, a home equity line of credit has a draw period that lasts for the first ten years (during which no principal or minimal amount of principal is due) and, unless otherwise specified in the related prospectus supplement, a repayment term following the draw period of zero, ten, fifteen or twenty years. As a result, there may be limited collections available to make payments to related securityholders or payments of principal may be received more slowly than anticipated, which will affect the yield on one or more classes of securities of the related series.

Home equity lines of credit that do not have a repayment term following the draw period are effectively balloon loans that pose an additional risk because a borrower must make a large lump sum payment of principal at the end of the draw period. If the borrower is unable to pay the lump sum or refinance such amount, holders of one or more classes of securities of the related series may suffer a loss if the related credit enhancement is not sufficient to cover such shortfall.

Declines in Property Values

May Result in Losses Borne By You

The value of the properties underlying the loans held in the trust fund may decline over time. Among factors that could reduce the value of the properties are:

- an overall decline in the residential real estate market in the areas in which the properties are located,
- a decline in the general condition of the properties caused by the borrowers' failure to maintain these properties adequately, and
- natural disasters, such as earthquakes and floods, that are not covered by insurance.

In the case of loans secured by subordinate liens, declining property values could diminish or extinguish the value of a junior mortgage before reducing the value of a senior mortgage on the same property.

If property values decline, the actual rates of delinquencies, foreclosures and losses on all underlying loans could be higher than those currently experienced in the mortgage lending industry in general. If these losses are not otherwise covered by a credit enhancement, they will be borne by the holders of one or more classes of securities of the related series.

Delays in Liquidation May

Result in Losses Borne By You

Even if the properties underlying the loans held in the trust fund provide adequate security for the loans, substantial delays could occur before defaulted loans are liquidated and their proceeds are forwarded to investors. Property foreclosure actions are regulated by state statutes and rules and are subject to many of the delays and expenses of other lawsuits if defenses or counterclaims are made, sometimes requiring several years to complete. In addition, in some states, if the proceeds of the foreclosure are insufficient to repay the loan, the borrower is not liable for the deficit. If a borrower defaults, these restrictions may impede the servicer's ability to dispose of the property and obtain sufficient proceeds to repay the loan in full. In addition, the servicer will be entitled to deduct

from liquidation proceeds all expenses reasonably incurred in attempting to recover on the defaulted loan, including payments to senior lienholders, legal fees and costs, real estate taxes, and property maintenance and preservation expenses. If, as a result of such delays and deductions, any properties fail to provide adequate security for the related loans in the trust fund and insufficient funds are available from any applicable credit enhancement, you could experience a loss on your investments.

**Disproportionate Effect
Of Liquidation Expenses May
Adversely Affect You**

Liquidation expenses of defaulted loans generally do not vary directly with the outstanding principal balance of the loan at the time of default. Therefore, if a servicer takes the same steps for a defaulted loan having a small remaining principal balance as it does for a defaulted loan having a large remaining principal balance, the amount realized after expenses is a smaller percentage of the outstanding principal balance of the small loan than it is for the defaulted loan with a large remaining principal balance.

**Violations of Consumer
Protection Laws May Result
In Losses On the Loans
and Your Securities**

Federal, state and local laws extensively regulate various aspects of brokering, originating, servicing and collecting loans secured by consumers' dwellings. Among other things, these laws may regulate interest rates and other charges, require disclosures, impose financial privacy requirements, mandate specific business practices, and prohibit unfair and deceptive trade practices. In addition, licensing requirements may be imposed on persons that broker, originate, service or collect loans.

Additional requirements may be imposed under federal, state or local laws on so-called "high cost mortgage loans", which typically are defined as loans secured by consumers' dwellings that have interest rates or origination costs in excess of prescribed levels. These laws may limit certain loan terms, such as prepayment penalties, or the ability of a creditor to refinance a loan unless it is in the borrower's interest. In addition, certain of these laws may allow claims against loan brokers or

mortgage originators, including claims based on fraud or misrepresentations, to be asserted against persons acquiring the loans, such as the trust fund.

The federal laws that may apply to loans held in the trust include the following:

- the federal Truth in Lending Act and its regulations, which (among other things) require disclosures to the borrowers regarding the terms of any applicable loan and provide consumers who pledged their principal dwelling as collateral in a non-purchase money transaction with a right of rescission that generally extends for three days after proper disclosures are given; a loan originator's failure to comply with the Truth in Lending Act could subject both the originator and the assignee of such loan to monetary penalties and could result in an obligor's rescinding the loan against either the loan originator or the assignee.
- the Equal Credit Opportunity Act and its regulations, which (among other things) prohibit discrimination in the extension of credit on the basis of age, race, color, sex, religion, marital status, national origin, receipt of public assistance or the exercise of any right under the Consumer Credit Protection Act;
- the Fair Credit Reporting Act, which (among other things) regulates the use and reporting of information related to the borrower's credit experience;
- Home Equity Loan Consumer Protection Act, which (among other things) limits changes made to open-end loans secured by the consumer's dwelling, and restricts the ability to accelerate balances or suspend credit privileges on such loans;
- the Home Ownership and Equity Protection Act of 1994, which (among other things) imposes additional disclosure and other requirements on creditors with respect to non-purchase money mortgage loans secured by

the consumer's principal dwelling that have interest rates or origination costs in excess of prescribed levels. These provisions can impose specific statutory liabilities upon creditors who fail to comply with their provisions and may affect the enforceability of the related loans. In addition, any assignee of the creditor would generally be subject to all claims and defenses that the consumer could assert against the creditor, including the right to rescind the loan;

- In addition to the Homeownership and Equity Protection Act, a number of legislative proposals have been introduced at both the federal and state level that are designed to discourage predatory lending practices. Some states have enacted, and other states or local governments may enact, laws that impose requirements and restrictions greater than those in the Homeownership and Equity Protection Act. These laws prohibit inclusion of some provisions in applicable loans that have interest rates or origination costs in excess of prescribed levels, and require that borrowers be given certain disclosures prior to the consummation of such loans. Purchasers or assignees of a loan, including the related trust, could be exposed to all claims and defenses that the mortgagor could assert against the originator of the loan for a violation of state law. Claims and defenses available to the mortgagor could include monetary penalties, rescission and defenses to a foreclosure action or an action to collect;
- the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act and its regulations, which (among other things) prohibit the payment of referral fees for real estate settlement services (including mortgage lending and brokerage services) and regulate escrow accounts for taxes and insurance and billing inquiries made by borrowers; and
- Holder in Due Course Rules, which apply to home improvement contracts, which are comprised of the Preservation of Consumers' Claims and Defenses regulations of the Federal Trade Commission and other similar

federal and state statutes and regulations. The Holder in Due Course Rules protect the homeowner from defective craftsmanship or incomplete work by a contractor. These laws permit the obligor to withhold payment if the work does not meet the quality and durability standards agreed to by the homeowner and the contractor. The holder in due course rules have the effect of subjecting any assignee of the seller in a consumer credit transaction to all claims and defenses which the obligor in the credit sale transaction could assert against the seller of the goods.

The penalties for violating these federal, state or local laws vary depending on the applicable law and the particular facts of the situation. However, private plaintiffs typically may assert claims for actual damages and, in some cases, also may recover civil money penalties or exercise a right to rescind a loan against either the originator of the loan or the assignee thereof. Violations of certain laws may limit the ability to collect all or part of the principal or interest on a loan and, in some cases, borrowers even may be entitled to a refund of amounts previously paid. Federal, state and local administrative or law enforcement agencies also may be entitled to bring legal actions, including actions for civil money penalties or restitution, for violations of certain of these laws.

Depending on the particular alleged misconduct, it is possible that claims may be asserted against various participants in secondary market transactions, including assignees that hold the loans, such as the trust fund. Losses on loans from the application of these federal, state and local laws that are not otherwise covered by a credit enhancement will be borne by the holders of one or more classes of securities.

**Violations of Environmental Laws
May Result in Losses
On the Loans and Your
Securities.....**

Federal, state and local laws and regulations impose a wide range of requirements on activities that may affect the environment, health and safety. In certain circumstances, these laws and regulations impose obligations on owners or operators of residential

properties such as those that secure the loans held in the trust fund. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations can result in fines and penalties that could be assessed against the trust as owner of the related property.

In some states, a lien on the property due to contamination has priority over the lien of an existing mortgage. Also, a mortgage lender may be held liable as an “owner” or “operator” for costs associated with the release or threat of release of petroleum and/or hazardous substances under certain circumstances if the lender has actually participated in the management of the property. If the trust is considered the owner or operator of a property, it will suffer losses as a result of any liability imposed for environmental hazards on the property.

Rating of the Securities Does

Not Assure Their Payment.....

Any class of securities issued under this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement will be rated in one of the four highest rating categories of at least one nationally recognized rating agency. A rating is based on the adequacy of the value of the related trust assets and any credit enhancement for that class, and, in the case of surety bonds, insurance policies, letters of credit or guarantees, primarily on the claims paying ability of any related surety provider, insurer, letter of credit provider or guarantor, and reflects the rating agency’s assessment of how likely it is that holders of the class of securities will receive the payments to which they are entitled. A rating is not an assessment of how likely it is that principal prepayments on the underlying loans will be made, the degree to which the rate of prepayments might differ from that originally anticipated or how likely it is that the securities of a series will be redeemed early. A rating is not a recommendation to purchase, hold or sell securities because it does not address the market price or the securities or the suitability of the securities for any particular investor.

A rating does not take into account the possibility that prepayment at higher or lower rates than an investor anticipates may cause a reduction in that investor’s yield. A rating does not take into account the possibility that an investor purchasing a security

at a premium might lose money on its initial investment under certain prepayment scenarios. In addition, if the rating relates to a series with a pre-funding account, it does not take into account:

- the ability of the related trust fund to acquire subsequent loans,
- any prepayment of the securities resulting from the distribution of amounts remaining in the pre-funding account after the end of the funding period, or
- the effect on an investor's yield resulting from any such distribution.

A rating may not remain in effect for any given period of time and the rating agency could lower or withdraw the rating entirely in the future. For example, the rating agency could lower or withdraw its rating due to:

- a decrease in the adequacy of the value of the trust assets or any related credit enhancement,
- an adverse change in the financial or other condition of a credit enhancement provider, or
- a change in the rating of the credit enhancement provider's long term debt.

The amount, type and nature of credit enhancement established for a class of securities will be determined based on criteria established by each rating agency rating classes of that series. These criteria are sometimes based upon an actuarial analysis of the behavior of similar loans in a larger group. That analysis is often the basis upon which each rating agency determines the amount of credit enhancement required for a class. The historical data supporting any actuarial analysis may not accurately reflect future experience, and the data derived from a large pool of similar loans may not accurately predict the delinquency, foreclosure or loss experience of any particular pool of loans. Properties may not retain their values. If residential real estate markets experience an overall decline in property values such that the outstanding principal balances of the loans in a particular trust fund and

any secondary financing on the related properties become equal to or greater than the value of the properties, the rates of delinquencies, foreclosures and losses could be higher than those now generally experienced in the mortgage lending industry. In addition, adverse economic conditions may prevent certain mortgagors from making timely payments on their loans. If that happens, the rates of delinquencies, foreclosures and losses in any trust fund may increase. If these losses are not covered by a credit enhancement, they will be borne, at least in part, by the holders of one or more classes of securities of the related series.

Risks Associated With the Book-Entry Registration of Securities

- Limit on Liquidity**..... Securities issued in book-entry form may have only limited liquidity in the resale market because investors may not want to buy securities for which they may not be able to obtain physical instruments.
- Limit on Ability to Transfer
or Pledge** Transactions in book-entry securities can be effected only through The Depository Trust Company, its participating organizations, its indirect participants and certain banks. Therefore, your ability to transfer or pledge securities issued in book-entry form may be limited.
- Delays in Distributions** You may experience some delay in receiving distributions on book-entry securities because the trustee will send the distributions to The Depository Trust Company for it to credit the accounts of its participants. In turn, these participants will then credit the distributions to your account either directly or indirectly through indirect participants.

Pre-Funding Accounts

- Pre-Funding Accounts Will Not
Be Used to Cover Losses on
The Loans** The prospectus supplement for a series of securities may provide that on the closing date for that series, the depositor will deposit cash into a pre-funding account. The amount deposited into the pre-funding account will never exceed 50% of the initial aggregate principal amount of the certificates and/or notes of the related series. The pre-funding account

will only be used to purchase additional loans from the depositor during the period beginning with the related closing date and ending not more than one year after the closing date. The depositor will acquire these additional loans from the seller or sellers specified in the related prospectus supplement. The trustee for the related series will maintain the pre-funding account. Amounts on deposit in the pre-funding account will not be used to cover losses on or in respect of the related loans.

**Unused Amounts on
Deposit in Any Pre-Funding Account
Will Be Paid as Principal to
Securityholders.....**

Any amounts remaining in a pre-funding account at the end of the period specified in the applicable prospectus supplement will be distributed as a prepayment of principal to the related securityholders on the first distribution date after the end of that period. Any such distribution will be made in the amounts and according to the priorities specified in the related prospectus supplement. The holders of one or more classes of the related series of securities will bear the entire reinvestment risk resulting from that prepayment.

**Bankruptcy or Insolvency May
Affect the Timing and Amount
Of Distributions On the
Securities.....**

The seller and the depositor will treat the transfer of the loans held in the trust fund by the seller to the depositor as a sale for accounting purposes. The depositor and the trust fund will treat the transfer of the loans from the depositor to the trust fund as a sale for accounting purposes. If these characterizations are correct, then if the seller were to become bankrupt, the loans would not be part of the seller's bankruptcy estate and would not be available to the seller's creditors. On the other hand, if the seller becomes bankrupt, its bankruptcy trustee or one of its creditor's may attempt to recharacterize the sale of the loans as a borrowing by the seller, secured by a pledge of the loans. Presenting this position to a bankruptcy court could prevent timely payments on the securities and even reduce the payments on the securities. Similarly, if the characterizations of the transfers as sales are correct, then if the depositor were to become bankrupt, the loans would not be part of the

depositor's bankruptcy estate and would not be available to the depositor's creditors. On the other hand, if the depositor becomes bankrupt, its bankruptcy trustee or one of its creditor's may attempt to recharacterize the sale of the loans as a borrowing by the depositor, secured by a pledge of the loans. Presenting this position to a bankruptcy court could prevent timely payments on the securities and even reduce the payments on the securities.

If the servicer becomes bankrupt, the bankruptcy trustee may have the power to prevent the appointment of a successor servicer. The period during which cash collections may be commingled with the servicer's own funds before each distribution date for securities will be specified in the applicable prospectus supplement. If the servicer becomes bankrupt and cash collections have been commingled with the servicer's own funds for at least ten days, the trust fund will probably not have a perfected interest in those collections. In this case the trust might be an unsecured creditor of the servicer as to the commingled funds and could recover only its share as a general creditor, which might be nothing. Collections commingled less than ten days but still in an account of the servicer might also be included in the bankruptcy estate of the servicer even though the trust may have a perfected security interest in them. Their inclusion in the bankruptcy estate of the servicer may result in delays in payment and failure to pay amounts due on the securities.

Federal and state statutory provisions affording protection or relief to distressed borrowers may affect the ability of the secured mortgage lender to realize upon its security in other situations as well. For example, in a proceeding under the federal Bankruptcy Code, a lender may not foreclose on a property without the permission of the bankruptcy court. Additionally, in certain instances a bankruptcy court may allow a borrower to reduce the monthly payments, change the rate of interest, and alter the loan repayment schedule for under-collateralized loans. The effect of these types of proceedings can be to cause delays in receiving payments on the loans underlying securities and

even to reduce the aggregate amount of payments on the loans underlying securities.

**Holders of Original Issue
Discount Securities Are Required
To Include Original Issue
Discount in Ordinary Gross
Income As It Accrues.....**

Debt securities that are compound interest securities will be, and certain other debt may be, securities issued with original issue income discount for federal tax purposes. A holder of debt securities issued with original issue discount is required to include original issue discount in ordinary gross income for federal income tax purposes as it accrues, before receiving the cash attributable to that income. Accrued but unpaid interest on the debt securities that are compound interest securities generally will be treated as original issue discount for this purpose.

See “Federal Income Tax Consequences-REMICs-Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates” and “–Market Discount.”

**Residual Interest in a Real
Estate Mortgage Investment
Conduit Has Adverse Tax
Consequences**

**Inclusion of Taxable Income
in Excess of Cash Received**

If you own a certificate that is a residual interest in a real estate mortgage investment conduit for federal income tax purposes, you will have to report on your income tax return as ordinary income your pro rata share of the taxable income of that REMIC, regardless of the amount or timing of your possible receipt of any cash on the certificate. As a result, your offered certificate may have phantom income early in the term of the REMIC because the taxable income from the certificate may exceed the amount of economic income, if any, attributable to the certificate. Although you will have a corresponding amount of tax losses later in the term of the REMIC, the present value of the phantom income may significantly exceed the present value of the tax losses. Therefore, the after-tax yield on any REMIC residual certificate may be significantly less than that of a corporate bond or other instrument having similar cash flow characteristics. In fact, some

offered certificates that are residual interests, may have a negative value.

You have to report your share of the taxable income and net loss of the REMIC until all the certificates in the related series have a principal balance of zero. See “Federal Income Tax Consequences – REMICs- Taxation of Holders of REMIC Residual Certificates.”

**Some Taxable Income of a
Residual Interest Cannot Be Offset.....**

A portion of the taxable income from a REMIC residual certificate may be treated as “excess inclusion income” as defined in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “*Code*”). You will have to pay tax on the excess inclusions regardless of whether you have other credits, deductions or losses. In particular, the tax on excess inclusion income:

- generally will not be reduced by losses from other activities,
- for a tax-exempt holder, will be treated as unrelated business taxable income, and
- for a foreign holder, will not qualify for any exemption from withholding tax.

**Individuals, Estates, Trusts and
Certain Pass-through Entities
Should Not Invest in REMIC
Residual Certificates.....**

The fees and non-interest expenses of a REMIC will be allocated pro rata to certificates that are residual interests in the REMIC. However, individuals will only be able to deduct these expenses as miscellaneous itemized deductions, which are subject to numerous restrictions and limitations under the Code. Therefore, the certificates that are residual interests generally are not appropriate investments for:

- individuals,
- estates,
- trusts beneficially owned by any individual or estate, and

- pass-through entities having any individual, estate or trust as a shareholder, member or partner.

In addition, the REMIC residual certificates will be subject to numerous transfer restrictions. These restrictions will reduce your ability to liquidate a REMIC residual certificate. For example, unless we indicate otherwise in the related prospectus supplement, you will not be able to transfer a REMIC residual certificate to a foreign person under the Code or to an entity treated as a partnership under the Code, unless all of its beneficial owners are United States persons.

See “Federal Income Tax Consequences – REMICs-Taxation of Holders of REMIC Residual Certificates.”

**The Principal Amount of
Securities May Exceed the
Market Value of the Trust
Fund Assets.....**

The market value of the assets relating to a series of securities at any time may be less than the principal amount of the securities of that series then outstanding, plus accrued interest. After an event of default and a sale of the assets relating to a series of securities, the trustee, the servicer, the credit enhancer, if any, and any other service provider specified in the related prospectus supplement generally will be entitled to receive the proceeds of that sale to the extent of unpaid fees and other amounts owing to them under the related transaction documents before any distributions to securityholders. Upon any such sale, the proceeds may be insufficient to pay in full the principal of and interest on the securities of the related series.

Derivative Transactions.....

A trust fund may enter into privately negotiated, over-the-counter hedging transactions with various counterparties for the purpose of effectively fixing the interest rate it pays on one or more borrowings or series of borrowings. These transactions may include such instruments as interest rate and securities-based swaps, caps, collars and floors, and are referred to as derivative transactions.

Credit Risks.....

If a trust fund enters into derivative transactions, it is expected to do so with banks, financial

institutions and recognized dealers in derivative transactions. Entering into a derivative transaction directly with a counterparty subjects a trust fund to the credit risk that the counterparty may default on its obligation to the trust fund. By contrast, in transactions done through exchange markets, credit risk is reduced by the collection of variation margin and by the interposition of a clearing organization as the guarantor of all transactions. Clearing organizations transform the credit risk of individual counterparties into the more remote risk of the failure of the clearing organization. In addition, the financial integrity of over-the-counter derivative transactions is generally unsupported by other regulatory or self-regulatory protections such as margin requirements, capital requirements, or financial compliance programs. Therefore, the risk of default is much greater in an over-the-counter, privately negotiated derivative transaction than in an exchange-traded transaction. In the case of a default, the related trust fund will be limited to contractual remedies under the agreements governing that derivative transaction. These remedies may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency or similar laws.

Legal Enforceability Risks Privately negotiated, over-the-counter derivative transactions also may subject a trust fund to the following risks:

- if the counterparty does not have the legal capacity to enter into or perform its obligations under the transaction, the transaction would be unenforceable,
- if a court or regulatory body ruled that classes of derivative transactions were unlawful or not in compliance with applicable laws or regulations, those transactions would be invalid and unenforceable, or
- if new legislation changed the legal, regulatory or tax status of derivative transactions, those changes might be detrimental to the related trust fund's interests.

Basis Risk..... Using derivative transactions successfully depends upon the ability to predict movements of securities or interest rate markets. There might be an imperfect correlation, or even no correlation, between price

movements of a derivative transaction and price movements of the investments or instruments being hedged. If a trust fund enters into derivative transactions at the wrong time, or if market conditions are not predicted accurately, the derivative transaction may result in a substantial loss to that trust fund and the related securityholders.

Certain capitalized terms are used in this prospectus to assist you in understanding the terms of the securities. The capitalized terms used in this prospectus are defined on the pages indicated under the caption "Index of Defined Terms" beginning on page 166.

Description of the Trust Funds

Assets

The primary assets of each trust fund (the “Assets”) will include some or all of the following types of assets:

- loans on residential properties, which may include Home Equity Loans, home improvement contracts and Land Sale Contracts (each as defined in this prospectus);
- home improvement installment sales contracts or installment loans that are unsecured called unsecured home improvement loans;
- manufactured housing installment sale contracts or installment loan agreements referred to as contracts;
- any combination of “fully modified pass-through” mortgage-backed certificates guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”), guaranteed mortgage pass-through securities issued by Fannie Mae (“Fannie Mae”) and mortgage participation certificates issued by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”) (collectively, “Agency Securities”);
- previously issued asset-backed certificates, collateralized mortgage obligations or participation certificates (each, and collectively, “Mortgage Securities”) evidencing interests in, or collateralized by, loans or Agency Securities;
- a combination of loans, unsecured home improvement loans, contracts, Agency Securities and/or Mortgage Securities; or
- reinvestment income, reserve funds, cash accounts, swaps and other derivatives that are described in this prospectus.

The loans will not be guaranteed or insured by Nomura Home Equity Loan, Inc. or any of its affiliates. The loans will be guaranteed or insured by a governmental agency or instrumentality or other person only if and to the extent expressly provided in the prospectus supplement. The depositor will select each Asset to include in a trust fund from among those it has purchased, either directly or indirectly, from a prior holder (an “Asset Seller”), which may be an affiliate of the depositor and which prior holder may or may not be the originator of that loan. As to each series of securities, the loans will be selected for inclusion in the mortgage pool based on rating agency criteria, compliance with representations and warranties, and conformity to criteria relating to the characterization of securities for tax, ERISA, SMMEA, Form S-3 eligibility and other legal purposes.

The Assets included in the trust fund for your series may be subject to various types of payment provisions:

- “Level Payment Assets, which may provide for the payment of interest, and full repayment of principal, in level monthly payments with a fixed rate of interest computed on their declining principal balances;

- “Adjustable Rate Assets,” which may provide for periodic adjustments to their rates of interest to equal the sum of a fixed margin and an index;
- “Buy Down Assets,” which are Assets for which funds have been provided by someone other than the related borrowers to reduce the borrowers’ monthly payments during the early period after origination of those Assets;
- “Increasing Payment Assets,” as described below;
- “Interest Reduction Assets,” which provide for the one-time reduction of the interest rate payable on these Assets;
- “GEM Assets,” which provide for (1) monthly payments during the first year after origination that are at least sufficient to pay interest due on these Assets, and (2) an increase in those monthly payments in later years at a predetermined rate resulting in full repayment over a shorter term than the initial amortization terms of those Assets;
- “GPM Assets,” which allow for payments during a portion of their terms which are or may be less than the amount of interest due on their unpaid principal balances, and this unpaid interest will be added to the principal balances of those Assets and will be paid, together with interest on the unpaid interest, in later years;
- “Step-up Rate Assets” which provide for interest rates that increase over time;
- “Balloon Payment Assets;”
- “Convertible Assets” which are Adjustable Rate Assets subject to provisions pursuant to which, subject to limitations, the related borrowers may exercise an option to convert the adjustable interest rate to a fixed interest rate; and
- “Bi-weekly Assets,” which provide for payments to be made by borrowers on a bi-weekly basis.

An “Increasing Payment Asset” is an Asset that provides for monthly payments that are fixed for an initial period to be specified in the prospectus supplement and which increase thereafter (at a predetermined rate expressed as a percentage of the monthly payment during the preceding payment period, subject to any caps on the amount of any single monthly payment increase) for a period to be specified in the prospectus supplement from the date of origination, after which the monthly payment is fixed at a level-payment amount so as to fully amortize the Asset over its remaining term to maturity. The scheduled monthly payment for an Increasing Payment Asset is the total amount required to be paid each month in accordance with its terms and equals the sum of (1) the borrower’s monthly payments referred to in the preceding sentence and (2) payments made by the respective servicers pursuant to buy-down or subsidy agreements. The borrower’s initial monthly payments for each Increasing Payment Asset are set at the level-payment amount that would apply to an otherwise identical Level Payment Asset having an interest rate some number of percentage points below the Asset Rate of that Increasing Payment Asset. The borrower’s monthly payments on each Increasing Payment Asset, together with any payments made on the Increasing Payment Asset by the related servicers pursuant to buy-down or subsidy agreements, will in all cases be sufficient to allow payment of accrued interest on the Increasing Payment Asset at the related interest rate, without negative amortization. A borrower’s monthly payments on an Increasing Payment Asset may,

however, not be sufficient to result in any reduction of the principal balance of that Asset until after the period when those payments may be increased.

The Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will be entitled to payment only from the assets of the related trust fund and will not be entitled to payments from the assets of any other trust fund established by the depositor. The assets of a trust fund may consist of certificates representing beneficial ownership interests in, or indebtedness of, another trust fund that contains the Assets, if specified in the prospectus supplement.

Loans

General

The loans will consist of single family loans, multifamily loans, mixed-use loans, closed-end second-lien loans and lot loans. If specified in the related prospectus supplement, the loans may include cooperative apartment loans (“*cooperative loans*”) secured by security interests in shares issued by private, non-profit, cooperative housing corporations (“*cooperatives*”) and in the related proprietary leases or occupancy agreements granting exclusive rights to occupy specific dwelling units in the cooperatives’ buildings. The loans will be secured by first and/or junior mortgages or deeds of trust or other similar security instruments creating a first or junior lien on the related mortgaged property (the “Mortgaged Properties”).

The loans may include:

- Closed-end and/or revolving home equity loans or balances of these home equity loans (“Home Equity Loans”);
- Secured home improvement installment sales contracts and secured installment loan agreements, known as home improvement contracts; and
- Loans evidenced by contracts (“Land Sale Contracts”) for the sale of properties pursuant to which the borrower promises to pay the amount due on the loans to the holder of the Land Sale Contract with fee title to the related property held by that holder until the borrower has made all of the payments required pursuant to that Land Sale Contract, at which time fee title is conveyed to the borrower.

The Mortgaged Properties may also include leasehold interests in properties, the title to which is held by third party lessors. The term of these leaseholds will exceed the term of the related mortgage note by at least five years or some other time period specified in the prospectus supplement.

The originator of each loan will have been a person other than the depositor. The prospectus supplement will indicate if any originator is an affiliate of the depositor. The loans will be evidenced by mortgage notes secured by mortgages, deeds of trust or other security instruments (the “Mortgages”) creating a lien on the Mortgaged Properties. The Mortgaged Properties will be located in any one of the fifty states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico or any other territory of the United States. If provided in the prospectus supplement, the loans may include loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration (the “FHA”) or partially guaranteed by the Veteran’s Administration (the “VA”). See “—FHA Loans and VA Loans” below.

FICO Scores

The FICO Score is a statistical ranking of likely future credit performance developed by Fair, Isaac & Company ("Fair, Isaac") and the three national credit repositories-Equifax, Trans Union and First American (formerly Experian which was formerly TRW). The FICO Scores available from the three national credit repositories are calculated by the assignment of weightings to the most predictive data collected by the credit repositories and range from the 300's to the 900's. Although the FICO Scores are based solely on the information at the particular credit repository, such FICO Scores have been calibrated to indicate the same level of credit risk regardless of which credit repository is used. The FICO Scores is used along with, but not limited to, mortgage payment history, seasoning on bankruptcy and/or foreclosure, and is not a substitute for the underwriter's judgment.

Loan-to-Value Ratio

The "Loan-to-Value Ratio" of a loan at any particular time is the ratio (expressed as a percentage) of the then outstanding principal balance of the loan to the Value of the related Mortgaged Property. The "Value" of a Mortgaged Property, other than for Refinance Loans, is generally the lesser of (a) the appraised value determined in an appraisal obtained by the originator at origination of that loan and (b) the sales price for that property. "Refinance Loans" are loans made to refinance existing loans. Unless otherwise specified in the prospectus supplement, the Value of the Mortgaged Property securing a Refinance Loan is the appraised value of the Mortgaged Property determined in an appraisal obtained at the time of origination of the Refinance Loan. The value of a Mortgaged Property as of the date of initial issuance of the related series may be less than the Value at origination and will fluctuate from time to time based upon changes in economic conditions and the real estate market.

Mortgage Loan Information in the Prospectus Supplements

Your prospectus supplement will contain information, as of the dates specified in that prospectus supplement and to the extent then applicable and specifically known to the depositor, with respect to the loans, including:

- the total outstanding principal balance and the largest, smallest and average outstanding principal balance of the loans as of, unless otherwise specified in that prospectus supplement, the close of business on the first day of the month of formation of the related trust fund (the "Cut-off Date");
- the type of property securing the loans;
- the weighted average (by principal balance) of the original and remaining terms to maturity of the loans;
- the range of maturity dates of the loans;
- the range of the Loan-to-Value Ratios at origination of the loans;
- the mortgage rates or range of mortgage rates and the weighted average mortgage rate borne by the loans;

- the state or states in which most of the Mortgaged Properties are located;
- information regarding the prepayment provisions, if any, of the loans;
- for loans with adjustable mortgage rates (“ARM Loans”), the index, the frequency of the adjustment dates, the range of margins added to the index, and the maximum mortgage rate or monthly payment variation at the time of any adjustment of and over the life of the ARM Loan. The index with respect to an ARM Loan will be of a type that is customarily used in the debt and fixed income markets to measure the cost of borrowed funds, and may include one of the following indexes: (1) the weekly average yield on U.S. Treasury securities adjusted to a constant maturity of either six months or one year, (2) the weekly auction average investment yield of U.S. Treasury bills of six months, (3) the daily Bank Prime Loan rate made available by the Federal Reserve Board, (4) the cost of funds of member institutions for the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco, (5) the interbank offered rates for U.S. dollar deposits in the London market, each calculated as of a date prior to each scheduled interest rate adjustment date which will be specified in the related prospectus supplement or (6) any other index described in the related prospectus supplement;
- information regarding the payment characteristics of the loans, including balloon payment and other amortization provisions;
- the number of loans that are delinquent and the number of days or ranges of the number of days those loans are delinquent; and
- the material underwriting standards used for the loans.

If specific information respecting the loans is unknown to the depositor at the time the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, are initially offered, more general information of the nature described above will be provided in the prospectus supplement, and specific information will be set forth in a report that will be available to purchasers of the related Notes or Certificates, as applicable, at or before the initial issuance of that Security and will be filed as part of a Current Report on Form 8-K with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) within fifteen days after that initial issuance. The characteristics of the loans included in a trust fund will not vary by more than five percent (by total principal balance as of the Cut-off Date) from the characteristics of the loans that are described in the prospectus supplement. In the event that mortgage loans are added to or deleted from the trust fund after the date of the related prospectus supplement but on or before the date of issuance of the securities if any material pool characteristic differs by 5% or more from the description in the prospectus supplement, revised disclosure will be provided either in a supplement or in a Current Report on Form 8-K.

The prospectus supplement will specify whether the loans include (1) Home Equity Loans, which may be secured by Mortgages that are junior to other liens on the related Mortgaged Property and/or (2) home improvement contracts originated by a home improvement contractor and secured by a mortgage on the related mortgaged property that is junior to other liens on the mortgaged property. The home improvements purchased with the home improvement contracts typically include replacement windows, house siding, roofs, swimming pools, satellite dishes, kitchen and bathroom remodeling goods, solar heating panels, patios, decks, room additions and garages. The prospectus supplement will specify whether the home improvement contracts are FHA loans and, if so, the limitations on any FHA insurance. In addition, the prospectus supplement will specify whether the loans contain some mortgage loans evidenced by Land Sale Contracts.

Payment Provisions of the Loans

All of the loans will provide for payments of principal, interest or both, on due dates that occur monthly, quarterly or semi-annually or at some other interval as is specified in the prospectus supplement or for payments in another manner described in the prospectus supplement. Each loan may provide for no accrual of interest or for accrual of interest on the loan at a mortgage rate that is fixed over its term or that adjusts from time to time, or that may be converted from an adjustable to a fixed mortgage rate or a different adjustable mortgage rate, or from a fixed to an adjustable mortgage rate, from time to time pursuant to an election or as otherwise specified in the related mortgage note, in each case as described in the prospectus supplement. Each loan may provide for scheduled payments to maturity or payments that adjust from time to time to accommodate changes in the mortgage rate or to reflect the occurrence of particular events or that adjust on the basis of other methodologies, and may provide for negative amortization or accelerated amortization, in each case as described in the prospectus supplement. Each loan may be fully amortizing or require a balloon payment due on its stated maturity date, in each case as described in the prospectus supplement. Each loan may contain prohibitions on prepayment (a “Lockout Period” and, the date of expiration thereof, a “Lock-out Date”) or require payment of a premium or a yield maintenance penalty (a “Prepayment Premium”) in connection with a prepayment, in each case as described in the prospectus supplement. If the holders of any class or classes of Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable, are entitled to all or a portion of any Prepayment Premiums collected from the loans, the prospectus supplement will specify the method or methods by which any of these amounts will be allocated. See “—Assets” above.

Single Family Loans

The properties relating to single family loans will consist of detached or semi-detached one-to four-family dwelling units, townhouses, rowhouses, individual condominium units, individual units in planned unit developments, manufactured housing that is permanently affixed and treated as real property under local law, security interests in shares issued by cooperative housing corporations, and certain other dwelling units (“**Single Family Properties**”). Single Family Properties may include vacation and second homes, investment properties and leasehold interests. In the case of leasehold interests the related prospectus supplement may specify the leasehold term, but if it does not, the stated term of the leasehold will be at least as long as the stated term of the loan.

Multifamily Loans

Properties securing multifamily loans may include small multifamily residential properties such as rental apartment buildings or projects containing five to fifty residential units, including mid-rise and garden apartments. Certain of the multifamily loans may be secured by apartment buildings owned by cooperatives. The cooperative owns all the apartment units in the building and all common areas. The cooperative is owned by tenant-stockholders who, through ownership of stock, shares or membership certificates in the corporation, receive proprietary leases or occupancy agreements conferring exclusive rights to occupy specific apartments or units. Generally, a tenant-stockholder of a cooperative makes a monthly payment to the cooperative representing that tenant-stockholder’s pro rata share of the cooperative’s payments for its loan, real property taxes, maintenance expenses and other capital or ordinary expenses. That monthly payment is in addition to any payments of principal and interest the tenant-stockholder makes on any loans to the tenant-stockholder secured by its shares in the cooperative. The cooperative will be directly responsible for building management and, in most cases, payment of real estate taxes and hazard and liability insurance. A cooperative’s ability to

meet debt service obligations on a multifamily loan, as well as all other operating expenses, will depend in large part on its receipt of maintenance payments from the tenant-stockholders, as well as any rental income from units the cooperative controls. Unanticipated expenditures may in some cases have to be paid by special assessments on the tenant-stockholders. No more than 10% of the aggregate Trust Fund Assets for any series, as constituted at the time of the applicable cut-off date (measured by principal balance), will be comprised of multifamily loans.

Mixed-Use Loans

The properties securing mixed-use loans will be improved by structures that have both residential and commercial units. No more than 10% of the aggregate Trust Fund Assets for any series, as constituted at the applicable cut-off date (measured by principal balance), will be comprised of mixed-use loans.

Closed-End Second-Lien Loans

The properties relating to closed-end second-lien loans will be Single Family Properties. The full amount of a closed-end second-lien loan is advanced at the inception of the loan and generally is repayable in equal (or substantially equal) installments designed to fully amortize the loan at its stated maturity. Except as provided in the related prospectus supplement, the original terms to stated maturity of closed-end second-lien loans will not exceed 360 months. With respect to certain circumstances, a borrower may choose an interest only payment option whereby the borrower pays only the amount of interest accrued on the loan during the billing cycle. An interest only payment option may be available for a specified period before the borrower must begin paying at least the minimum monthly payment of a specified percentage of the average outstanding balance of the loan.

Revolving Credit Line Loans

As more fully described in the prospectus supplement, the loans may consist, in whole or in part, of revolving Home Equity Loans or balances of these Home Equity Loans ("Revolving Credit Line Loans"). Interest on each Revolving Credit Line Loan, excluding introductory rates offered from time to time during promotional periods, may be computed and payable monthly on the average daily outstanding principal balance of that loan. From time to time before the expiration of the related draw period specified in a Revolving Credit Line Loan, principal amounts on that Revolving Credit Line Loan may be drawn down (up to a maximum amount as set forth in the prospectus supplement) or repaid. If specified in the prospectus supplement, new draws by borrowers under the Revolving Credit Line Loans will automatically become part of the trust fund described in the prospectus supplement. As a result, the total balance of the Revolving Credit Line Loans will fluctuate from day to day as new draws by borrowers are added to the trust fund and principal payments are applied to those balances and those amounts will usually differ each day, as more specifically described in the prospectus supplement. Under some circumstances, under a Revolving Credit Line Loan, a borrower may, during the related draw period, choose an interest only payment option, during which the borrower is obligated to pay only the amount of interest that accrues on the loan during the billing cycle, and may also elect to pay all or a portion of the principal. An interest only payment option may terminate at the end of the related draw period, after which the borrower must begin paying at least a minimum monthly portion of the average outstanding principal balance of the loan.

Lot Loans

These loans provide short-term financing for borrowers buying a parcel of land that has been improved for residential use with the intention of building a home thereon. Each lot loan is secured by a parcel of land that has been improved for residential use, which generally means that it is legally accessible by street and utilities such as sewer, electricity and water have been brought to the parcel or are available in the street, but a dwelling has not yet been built thereon.

Home Improvement Contracts

The Trust Fund Assets for a series of securities may consist, in whole or in part, of home improvement contracts originated by a home improvement contractor, a thrift or a commercial mortgage banker in the ordinary course of business. The home improvements securing the home improvement contracts may include, but are not limited to, replacement windows, house siding, new roofs, swimming pools, spas, kitchen and bathroom remodeling goods, solar heating panels and other exterior and interior renovations and general remodeling projects. The home improvement contracts will be secured by mortgages on Single Family Properties that are generally subordinate to other mortgages on the same Property. In general, the home improvement contracts will be fully amortizing and may have fixed interest rates or adjustable interest rates and may provide for other payment characteristics as described below and in the related prospectus supplement. The initial Loan-to-Value Ratio of a home improvement contract is computed in the manner described in the related prospectus supplement.

Unsecured Home Improvement Loans

The unsecured home improvement loans may consist of conventional unsecured home improvement loans, unsecured installment loans and unsecured home improvement loans that are FHA loans. Except as otherwise described in the prospectus supplement, the unsecured home improvement loans will be fully amortizing and will bear interest at a fixed or variable annual percentage rate.

Unsecured Home Improvement Loan Information in Prospectus Supplements

Each prospectus supplement will contain information, as of the dates specified in the prospectus supplement and to the extent then applicable and specifically known to the depositor, with respect to any unsecured home improvement loans, including:

- the total outstanding principal balance and the largest, smallest and average outstanding principal balance of the unsecured home improvement loans as of the applicable cut-off date;
- the weighted average, by principal balance, of the original and remaining terms to maturity of the unsecured home improvement loans;
- the earliest and latest origination date and maturity date of the unsecured home improvements loans;
- the interest rates or range of interest rates and the weighted average interest rates borne by the unsecured home improvement loans;

- the state or states in which most of the unsecured home improvement loans were originated;
- information regarding the prepayment provisions, if any, of the unsecured home improvement loans;
- with respect to the unsecured home improvement loans with adjustable interest rates, called ARM unsecured home improvement loans, the index, the frequency of the adjustment dates, the range of margins added to the index, and the maximum interest rate or monthly payment variation at the time of any adjustment thereof and over the life of the ARM unsecured home improvement loan;
- information regarding the payment characteristics of the unsecured home improvement loans;
- the number of unsecured home improvement loans that are delinquent and the number of days or ranges of the number of days that such unsecured home improvement loans are delinquent; and
- the material underwriting standards used for the unsecured home improvement loans.

If specific information respecting the unsecured home improvement loans is unknown to the depositor at the time Notes or Certificates, as applicable, are initially offered, more general information of the nature described above will be provided in the prospectus supplement, and specific information will be set forth in a report that will be available to purchasers of the related Notes or Certificates, as applicable, at or before the initial issuance thereof and will be filed as part of a Current Report on Form 8-K with the Commission within fifteen days after the related initial issuance.

Contracts

General

To the extent provided in the prospectus supplement, each contract will be secured by a security interest in a new or used manufactured home, called a Manufactured Home. The contracts may include contracts that are FHA loans. The method of computing the Loan-to-Value Ratio of a contract will be described in the prospectus supplement.

Contract Information in Prospectus Supplements

Each prospectus supplement relating to a trust fund whose assets include a substantial proportion of contracts will contain certain information, as of the dates specified in that prospectus supplement and to the extent then applicable and specifically known to the depositor, with respect to any contracts, including:

- the total outstanding principal balance and the largest, smallest and average outstanding principal balance of the contracts as of the applicable cut-off date;
- whether the manufactured homes were new or used as of the origination of the related contracts;

- the weighted average, by principal balance, of the original and remaining terms to maturity of the contracts;
- the range of maturity dates of the contracts;
- the range of the Loan-to-Value Ratios at origination of the contracts;
- the annual percentage rate on each contract, called a contract rate, or range of contract rates and the weighted average contract rate borne by the contracts;
- the state or states in which most of the manufactured homes are located at origination;
- information regarding the prepayment provisions, if any, of the contracts;
- for contracts with adjustable contract rates, referred to as ARM contracts, the index, the frequency of the adjustment dates, and the maximum contract rate or monthly payment variation at the time of any adjustment thereof and over the life of the ARM contract;
- the number of contracts that are delinquent and the number of days or ranges of the number of days those contracts are delinquent;
- information regarding the payment characteristics of the contracts; and
- the material underwriting standards used for the contracts.

If specific information respecting the contracts is unknown to the depositor at the time the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, are initially offered, more general information of the nature described above will be provided in the prospectus supplement, and specific information will be set forth in a report that will be available to purchasers of the related Notes or Certificates, as applicable, at or before the initial issuance thereof and will be filed as part of a Current Report on Form 8-K with the Commission within fifteen days after the related initial issuance. The characteristics of the contracts included in a trust fund will not vary by more than five percent (by total principal balance as of the cut-off date) from the characteristics thereof that are described in the prospectus supplement.

The information described above regarding the contracts in a trust fund may be presented in the prospectus supplement in combination with similar information regarding the loans in the trust fund.

Payment Provisions of the Contracts

All of the contracts will provide for payments of principal, interest or both, on due dates that occur monthly or at some other interval as is specified in the prospectus supplement or for payments in another manner described in the prospectus supplement. Each contract may provide for no accrual of interest or for accrual of interest thereon at a contract rate that is fixed over its term or that adjusts from time to time, or as otherwise specified in the prospectus supplement. Each contract may provide for scheduled payments to maturity or payments that adjust from time to time to accommodate changes in the contract rate as otherwise described in the prospectus supplement.

Agency Securities

The Agency Securities will consist of any combination of Ginnie Mae certificates, Fannie Mae certificates and Freddie Mac certificates, which may include Stripped Agency Securities, as described below.

Ginnie Mae

Ginnie Mae is a wholly-owned corporate instrumentality of the United States within the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Section 306(g) of Title III of the Housing Act authorizes Ginnie Mae to guarantee the timely payment of the principal of and interest on certificates that are based on and backed by a pool of FHA loans, VA loans or by pools of other eligible residential loans.

Section 306(g) of the Housing Act provides that “the full faith and credit of the United States is pledged to the payment of all amounts that may be required to be paid under any guaranty under this subsection.” To meet its obligations under that guaranty, Ginnie Mae is authorized, under Section 306(d) of the National Housing Act of 1934 (the “Housing Act”), to borrow from the United States Treasury with no limitations as to amount, to perform its obligations under its guarantee.

Ginnie Mae Certificates

Each Ginnie Mae certificate will be a “fully modified pass-through” mortgage-backed certificate issued and serviced by an issuer approved by Ginnie Mae or Fannie Mae as a seller-servicer of FHA loans or VA loans, except as described below regarding Stripped Agency Securities (as defined below). The loans underlying Ginnie Mae certificates may consist of FHA loans, VA loans and other loans eligible for inclusion in loan pools underlying Ginnie Mae certificates. Ginnie Mae certificates may be issued under either or both of the Ginnie Mae I program and the Ginnie Mae II program, as described in the prospectus supplement. If the trust fund includes Ginnie Mae certificates, your prospectus supplement will include any material additional information regarding the Ginnie Mae guaranty program, the characteristics of the pool underlying those Ginnie Mae certificates, the servicing of the related pool, the payment of principal and interest on Ginnie Mae certificates and other relevant matters regarding the Ginnie Mae certificates.

Except as otherwise specified in the prospectus supplement or as described below with respect to Stripped Agency Securities, each Ginnie Mae certificate will provide for the payment, by or on behalf of the issuer, to the registered holder of that Ginnie Mae certificate of monthly payments of principal and interest equal to the holder’s proportionate interest in the total amount of the monthly principal and interest payments on each related FHA loan or VA loan, minus servicing and guaranty fees totaling the excess of the interest on that FHA loan or VA loan over the Ginnie Mae certificates’ interest rate. In addition, each payment to a holder of a Ginnie Mae certificate will include proportionate pass-through payments to that holder of any prepayments of principal of the FHA loans or VA loans underlying the Ginnie Mae certificate and the holder’s proportionate interest in the remaining principal balance in the event of a foreclosure or other disposition of any related FHA loan or VA loan.

The Ginnie Mae certificates do not constitute a liability of, or evidence any recourse against, the issuer of the Ginnie Mae certificates, the depositor or any affiliates of the depositor, and the only recourse of a registered holder (for example, the trustee) is to enforce the guaranty of Ginnie Mae.

Ginnie Mae will have approved the issuance of each of the Ginnie Mae certificates included in a trust fund in accordance with a guaranty agreement or contract between Ginnie Mae and the issuer of the Ginnie Mae certificates. Pursuant to that agreement, that issuer, in its capacity as servicer, is required to perform customary functions of a servicer of FHA loans and VA loans, including collecting payments from borrowers and remitting those collections to the registered holder, maintaining escrow and impoundment accounts of borrowers for payments of taxes, insurance and other items required to be paid by the borrower, maintaining primary hazard insurance, and advancing from its own funds to make timely payments of all amounts due on the Ginnie Mae certificate, even if the payments received by that issuer on the loans backing the Ginnie Mae certificate are less than the amounts due. If the issuer is unable to make payments on a Ginnie Mae certificate as they become due, it must promptly notify Ginnie Mae and request Ginnie Mae to make that payment. Upon that notification and request, Ginnie Mae will make those payments directly to the registered holder of the Ginnie Mae certificate. In the event no payment is made by the issuer and the issuer fails to notify and request Ginnie Mae to make that payment, the registered holder of the Ginnie Mae certificate has recourse against only Ginnie Mae to obtain that payment. The trustee or its nominee, as registered holder of the Ginnie Mae certificates included in a trust fund, is entitled to proceed directly against Ginnie Mae under the terms of the guaranty agreement or contract relating to the Ginnie Mae certificates for any amounts that are unpaid when due under each Ginnie Mae certificate.

The Ginnie Mae certificates included in a trust fund may have other characteristics and terms, different from those described above so long as the Ginnie Mae certificates and underlying residential loans meet the criteria of the rating agency or agencies. The Ginnie Mae certificates and underlying residential loans will be described in the prospectus supplement.

Fannie Mae

Fannie Mae is a federally chartered and stockholder-owned corporation organized and existing under the Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act, as amended (the "Charter Act"). Fannie Mae was originally established in 1938 as a United States government agency to provide supplemental liquidity to the mortgage market and was transformed into a stockholder-owned and privately managed corporation by legislation enacted in 1968.

Fannie Mae provides funds to the mortgage market by purchasing mortgage loans from lenders. Fannie Mae acquires funds to purchase loans from many capital market investors, thus expanding the total amount of funds available for housing. Operating nationwide, Fannie Mae helps to redistribute mortgage funds from capital-surplus to capital-short areas. In addition, Fannie Mae issues mortgage-backed securities primarily in exchange for pools of mortgage loans from lenders. Fannie Mae receives fees for its guaranty of timely payment of principal and interest on its mortgage-backed securities.

Fannie Mae Certificates

Fannie Mae certificates are Guaranteed Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates typically issued pursuant to a prospectus that is periodically revised by Fannie Mae. Fannie Mae certificates represent fractional undivided interests in a pool of mortgage loans formed by Fannie Mae. Each mortgage loan must meet the applicable standards of the Fannie Mae purchase program. Mortgage loans comprising a pool are either provided by Fannie Mae from its own portfolio or purchased pursuant to the criteria of the Fannie Mae purchase program. Mortgage loans underlying Fannie Mae certificates

included in a trust fund will consist of conventional mortgage loans, FHA loans or VA loans. If the trust fund includes Fannie Mae certificates, your prospectus supplement will include any material additional information regarding the Fannie Mae program, the characteristics of the pool underlying the Fannie Mae certificates, the servicing of the related pool, payment of principal and interest on the Fannie Mae certificates and other relevant matters about the Fannie Mae certificates.

Except as described below with respect to Stripped Agency Securities, Fannie Mae guarantees to each registered holder of a Fannie Mae certificate that it will distribute amounts representing that holder's proportionate share of scheduled principal and interest at the applicable interest rate provided for by that Fannie Mae certificate on the underlying mortgage loans, whether or not received, and that holder's proportionate share of the full principal amount of any prepayment or foreclosed or other finally liquidated mortgage loan, whether or not the related principal amount is actually recovered.

The obligations of Fannie Mae under its guarantees are obligations solely of Fannie Mae and are not backed by, nor entitled to, the full faith and credit of the United States. If Fannie Mae were unable to satisfy those obligations, distributions to the holders of Fannie Mae certificates would consist solely of payments and other recoveries on the underlying loans and, accordingly, monthly distributions to the holders of Fannie Mae certificates would be affected by delinquent payments and defaults on those loans.

Fannie Mae certificates evidencing interests in pools of mortgage loans formed on or after May 1, 1985 (other than Fannie Mae certificates backed by pools containing graduated payment mortgage loans or multifamily loans) are available in book-entry form only. For a Fannie Mae certificate issued in book-entry form, distributions on the Fannie Mae certificate will be made by wire, and for a fully registered Fannie Mae certificate, distributions will be made by check.

The Fannie Mae certificates included in a trust fund may have other characteristics and terms, different from those described above, as long as the Fannie Mae certificates and underlying mortgage loans meet the criteria of the rating agency or agencies rating the Certificates. The Fannie Mae certificates and underlying mortgage loans will be described in the prospectus supplement.

Freddie Mac

Freddie Mac is a corporate instrumentality of the United States created pursuant to Title III of the Emergency Home Finance Act of 1970, as amended (the "Freddie Mac Act"). Freddie Mac was established primarily for the purpose of increasing the availability of mortgage credit for the financing of needed housing. It seeks to provide an enhanced degree of liquidity for residential mortgage investments primarily by assisting in the development of secondary markets for conventional mortgages. The principal activity of Freddie Mac currently consists of the purchase of first lien, conventional residential mortgage loans or participation interests in those mortgage loans and the resale of the mortgage loans so purchased in the form of mortgage securities, primarily Freddie Mac certificates. Freddie Mac is confined to purchasing, so far as practicable, mortgage loans and participation interests in mortgage loans which it deems to be of the quality, type and class as to meet generally the purchase standards imposed by private institutional mortgage investors.

Freddie Mac Certificates

Each Freddie Mac certificate represents an undivided interest in a pool of residential loans that may consist of first lien conventional residential loans, FHA loans or VA loans (the “Freddie Mac Certificate Group”). Each of these mortgage loans must meet the applicable standards set forth in the Freddie Mac Act. A Freddie Mac Certificate Group may include whole loans, participation interests in whole loans and undivided interests in whole loans and/or participations comprising another Freddie Mac Certificate Group. If the trust fund includes Freddie Mac certificates, your prospectus supplement will include any material additional information regarding the Freddie Mac guaranty program, the characteristics of the pool underlying that Freddie Mac certificate, the servicing of the related pool, payment of principal and interest on the Freddie Mac certificate and any other relevant matters about the Freddie Mac certificates.

Except as described below with respect to Stripped Agency Securities, Freddie Mac guarantees to each registered holder of a Freddie Mac certificate the timely payment of interest on the underlying mortgage loans to the extent of the applicable interest rate on the registered holder’s pro rata share of the unpaid principal balance outstanding on the underlying mortgage loans in the Freddie Mac Certificate Group represented by that Freddie Mac certificate, whether or not received. Freddie Mac also guarantees to each registered holder of a Freddie Mac certificate collection by that holder of all principal on the underlying mortgage loans, without any offset or deduction, to the extent of that holder’s pro rata share of the principal, but does not, except if and to the extent specified in the prospectus supplement, guarantee the timely payment of scheduled principal. Pursuant to its guarantees, Freddie Mac also guarantees ultimate collection of scheduled principal payments, prepayments of principal and the remaining principal balance in the event of a foreclosure or other disposition of a mortgage loan. Freddie Mac may remit the amount due on account of its guarantee of collection of principal at any time after default on an underlying mortgage loan, but not later than 30 days following the latest of

- (1) foreclosure sale;
- (2) payment of the claim by any mortgage insurer; and
- (3) the expiration of any right of redemption, but in any event no later than one year after demand has been made upon the borrower for accelerated payment of principal.

In taking actions regarding the collection of principal after default on the mortgage loans underlying Freddie Mac certificates, including the timing of demand for acceleration, Freddie Mac reserves the right to exercise its servicing judgment for the mortgage loans in the same manner as for mortgage loans that it has purchased but not sold. The length of time necessary for Freddie Mac to determine that a mortgage loan should be accelerated varies with the particular circumstances of each borrower, and Freddie Mac has not adopted servicing standards that require that the demand be made within any specified period.

Freddie Mac certificates are not guaranteed by the United States or by any Federal Home Loan Bank and do not constitute debts or obligations of the United States or any Federal Home Loan Bank. The obligations of Freddie Mac under its guarantee are obligations solely of Freddie Mac and are not backed by, nor entitled to, the full faith and credit of the United States. If Freddie Mac were unable to satisfy those obligations, distributions to holders of Freddie Mac certificates would consist

solely of payments and other recoveries on the underlying mortgage loans and, accordingly, monthly distributions to holders of Freddie Mac certificates would be affected by delinquent payments and defaults on those mortgage loans.

The Freddie Mac certificates included in a trust fund may have other characteristics and terms, different from those described above, so long as the Freddie Mac certificates and underlying mortgage loans meet the criteria of the rating agency or agencies rating the Notes or Certificates, as applicable. The Freddie Mac certificates and underlying mortgage loans will be described in the prospectus supplement.

Stripped Agency Securities

The Ginnie Mae certificates, Fannie Mae certificates or Freddie Mac certificates may be issued in the form of certificates ("Stripped Agency Securities") that represent an undivided interest in all or part of either the principal distributions (but not the interest distributions) or the interest distributions (but not the principal distributions), or in some specified portion of the principal or interest distributions (but not all of those distributions), on an underlying pool of mortgage loans or other Ginnie Mae certificates, Fannie Mae certificates or Freddie Mac certificates. Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, as applicable, will guarantee each Stripped Agency Security to the same extent as that entity guarantees the underlying securities backing the Stripped Agency Securities or to the extent described above for a Stripped Agency Security backed by a pool of mortgage loans, unless otherwise specified in the prospectus supplement. If the trust fund includes Stripped Agency Securities, your prospectus supplement will include any material additional information regarding the characteristics of the assets underlying the Stripped Agency Securities, the payments of principal and interest on the Stripped Agency Securities and other relevant matters about the Stripped Agency Securities.

Mortgage Securities

The Mortgage Securities will represent beneficial interests in loans of the type that would otherwise be eligible to be mortgage loans, unsecured home improvement loans, contract or Agency Securities, or collateralized obligations secured by mortgage loans, unsecured home improvement loans, contract or Agency Securities. Although individual Underlying Loans may be insured or guaranteed by the United States or an agency or instrumentality of the United States, they need not be, and Mortgage Securities themselves will not be so insured or guaranteed. Except as otherwise set forth in the prospectus supplement, Mortgage Securities will generally be similar to Notes or Certificates, as applicable, offered under this prospectus.

The depositor will register the offering of the relevant Mortgage Securities as a primary offering of such securities, unless the Mortgage Securities are themselves exempt from registration under the Securities Act. The offering of Mortgage Securities included in a trust fund will not be separately registered if all of the following are true:

- (1) neither the issuer of the Mortgage Securities nor any of its affiliates has a direct or indirect agreement, arrangement, relationship or understanding, written or otherwise, relating to the Mortgage Securities and the related trust fund;

(2) neither the issuer of the Mortgage Securities nor any of its affiliates is an affiliate of the depositor, sponsor, issuing entity or any underwriter relating to such trust fund and series of securities; and

(3) the depositor would be free to publicly resell the Mortgage Securities without registration under the Securities Act.

If all the conditions for the Mortgage Securities described above are not met, the offering of the relevant Mortgage Securities itself will be registered as a primary offering of such securities under the Securities Act.

The prospectus supplement for a series for which the trust fund includes Mortgage Securities will specify:

- the aggregate approximate principal amount and type of the Mortgage Securities to be included in the trust fund;
- certain characteristics of the loans that comprise the underlying assets for the Mortgage Securities, including (w) the payment features of the loans, (x) the approximate aggregate principal balance, if known, of underlying loans insured or guaranteed by a governmental entity, (y) the servicing fee or range of servicing fees with respect to the loans and (z) the minimum and maximum stated maturities of the underlying loans at origination;
- the maximum original term-to-stated maturity of the Mortgage Securities;
- the weighted average term-to stated maturity of the Mortgage Securities;
- the pass-through or certificate rate of the Mortgage Securities;
- the weighted average pass-through or certificate rate of the Mortgage Securities;
- the issuer of Mortgage Securities, the private servicer (if other than the issuer of Mortgage Securities) and the private trustee for the Mortgage Securities;
- certain characteristics of credit support, if any, such as reserve funds, insurance policies, surety bonds, letters of credit or guaranties relating to the loans underlying the Mortgage Securities or to the Mortgage Securities themselves;
- the terms on which the underlying loans for the Mortgage Securities may, or are required to, be purchased before their stated maturity or the stated maturity of the Mortgage Securities; and
- the terms on which loans may be substituted for those originally underlying the Mortgage Securities.

The prospectus supplement for the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of each series evidencing interests in a trust fund including Mortgage Securities will include a description of the

Mortgage Securities and any related credit enhancement, and the related mortgage loans, unsecured home improvement loans, contracts, or Agency Securities will be described together with any other mortgage loans or Agency Securities included in the trust fund of that series. As used in this prospectus, the terms “mortgage loans,” unsecured home improvement loans, contracts, include the mortgage loans, unsecured home improvement loans, contracts, as applicable, underlying the Mortgage Securities in your trust fund. References in this prospectus to advances to be made and other actions to be taken by the master servicer in connection with the Assets may include any advances made and other actions taken pursuant to the terms of the applicable Mortgage Securities.

FHA Loans and VA Loans

FHA loans will be insured by the FHA as authorized under the Housing Act, and the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended. One- to four-family FHA loans will be insured under various FHA programs including the standard FHA 203-b programs to finance the acquisition of one- to four-family housing units and the FHA 245 graduated payment mortgage program. The FHA loans generally require a minimum down payment of approximately 5% of the original principal amount of the FHA loan. No FHA loan may have an interest rate or original principal balance exceeding the applicable FHA limits at the time of origination of that FHA loan.

Mortgage loans, unsecured home improvement loans, contracts, that are FHA loans are insured by the FHA (as described in the prospectus supplement, up to an amount equal to 90% of the sum of the unpaid principal of the FHA loan, a portion of the unpaid interest and other liquidation costs) pursuant to Title I of the Housing Act.

There are two primary FHA insurance programs that are available for multifamily loans. Sections 221(d)(3) and (d)(4) of the Housing Act allow HUD to insure multifamily loans that are secured by newly constructed and substantially rehabilitated multifamily rental projects. Section 244 of the Housing Act provides for co-insurance of those loans made under Sections 221(d)(3) and (d)(4) by HUD/FHA and a HUD-approved co-insurer. Generally the term of this type of multifamily loan may be up to 40 years and the ratio of the loan amount to property replacement cost can be up to 90%.

Section 223(f) of the Housing Act allows HUD to insure multifamily loans made for the purchase or refinancing of existing apartment projects that are at least three years old. Section 244 also provides for co-insurance of mortgage loans made under Section 223(f). Under Section 223(f), the loan proceeds cannot be used for substantial rehabilitation work, but repairs may be made for up to, in general, the greater of 15% of the value of the project and a dollar amount per apartment unit established from time to time by HUD. In general the loan term may not exceed 35 years and a loan-to-value ratio refinancing of a project.

VA loans will be partially guaranteed by the VA under the Servicemen’s Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended (the “Servicemen’s Readjustment Act”). The Servicemen’s Readjustment Act permits a veteran (or in some instances the spouse of a veteran) to obtain a mortgage loan guarantee by the VA covering mortgage financing of the purchase of a one- to four-family dwelling unit at interest rates permitted by the VA. The program has no mortgage loan limits, requires no down payment from the purchasers and permits the guarantee of mortgage loans of up to 30 years’ duration. However, no VA loan will have an original principal amount greater than five times the partial VA guarantee for that VA loan. The maximum guarantee that may be issued by the VA under this program will be set forth in the prospectus supplement.

Pre-Funding Accounts

To the extent provided in a prospectus supplement, a portion of the proceeds of the issuance of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, may be deposited into an account maintained with the trustee (a “Pre-Funding Account”). In that case, the depositor will be obligated to sell at a predetermined price—and the trust fund for the related series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will be obligated to purchase—additional Assets (the “Subsequent Assets”) from time to time, and as frequently as daily, within the period (not to exceed three months) specified in the prospectus supplement (the “Pre-Funding Period”) after the issuance of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, having a total principal balance approximately equal to the amount on deposit in the Pre-Funding Account (the “Pre-Funded Amount”) for that series on the date of its issuance. The Pre-Funded Amount for a series will be specified in the prospectus supplement, and will not in any case exceed 50% of the proceeds of the offering of the related Notes or Certificates, as applicable. Any Subsequent Assets will be required to satisfy specific eligibility criteria more fully set forth in the prospectus supplement, which criteria will be consistent with the eligibility criteria of the Assets initially included in the trust fund, subject to those exceptions that are expressly stated in the prospectus supplement. In addition, specific conditions must be satisfied before the Subsequent Assets are transferred into the trust fund, for example, the delivery to the rating agencies and to the trustee of any required opinions of counsel. See “ERISA Consideration” for additional information regarding Pre-Funding Accounts.

Except as set forth in the following sentence, the Pre-Funded Amount will be used only to purchase Subsequent Assets. The related pooling and servicing agreement or other agreement providing for the transfer of Subsequent Assets will generally provide that the transfers must be made within up to three months (with respect to any series of Notes or Certificates) or up to, but not in excess of, one year (with respect to any series of Notes or Certificates) after the Closing Date, and that any portion of the Pre-Funded Amount remaining in the Pre-Funding Account at the end of the Pre-Funding Period will be used to prepay one or more classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, in the amounts and in the manner specified in the prospectus supplement. In addition, if specified in the prospectus supplement, the depositor may be required to deposit cash into an account maintained by the trustee (the “Capitalized Interest Account”) for the purpose of assuring the availability of funds to pay interest on the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, during the Pre-Funding Period. Any amount remaining in the Capitalized Interest Account at the end of the Pre-Funding Period will be remitted as specified in the prospectus supplement.

Amounts deposited in the Pre-Funding and Capitalized Interest Accounts will be permitted to be invested, pending application, only in eligible investments authorized by each applicable rating agency.

Accounts

Each trust fund will include one or more accounts, established and maintained on behalf of the securityholders into which the person or persons designated in the prospectus supplement will, to the extent described in this prospectus and in the prospectus supplement deposit all payments and collections received or advanced with respect to the Assets and other assets in the trust fund. This type of account may be maintained as an interest bearing or a non-interest bearing account, and funds held in that account may be held as cash or invested in some short-term, investment grade obligations, in each case as described in the prospectus supplement. See “Description of the

Agreements—Material Terms of the Pooling and Servicing Agreements and Underlying Servicing Agreements—Collection Account and Related Accounts.”

Credit Support

If so provided in the prospectus supplement, partial or full protection against some defaults and losses on the Assets in the related trust fund may be provided to one or more classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, in the related series in the form of subordination of one or more other classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, in that series or by one or more other types of credit support, for example, a letter of credit, insurance policy, guarantee, reserve fund or another type of credit support, or a combination of these (any of these types of coverage for the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of any series, is referred to generally as “credit support”). The amount and types of coverage, the identification of the entity providing the coverage (if applicable) and related information for each type of credit support, if any, will be described in the prospectus supplement for a series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable. See “Description of Credit Support.” Such accounts will be established so as to comply with the standards of each Rating Agency that has rated any one or more classes of securities of the related series. Such accounts shall be maintained as Eligible accounts, and the funds held therein may be held as cash or invested in Permitted Investments. The person designated in the prospectus supplement will have sole discretion to determine the particular investments made so long as it complies with the investment terms of the related pooling and servicing agreement or the related servicing agreement and indenture. Any Permitted Investments shall not cause the depositor to register under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Any interest or other income earned on funds in such accounts will be paid to the related master servicer or trustee as additional compensation or will be available for payments on the securities as provided in the prospectus supplement. If permitted by the Rating Agency or Agencies and so specified in the related prospectus supplement, a such accounts may contain funds relating to more than one series of Certificates and may contain other funds representing payments on mortgages owned by the related master servicer or serviced by it on behalf of others.

Cash Flow Agreements

If so provided in the prospectus supplement, the trust fund may include guaranteed investment contracts pursuant to which moneys held in the funds and accounts established for the related series will be invested at a specified rate. The trust fund may also include other agreements, for example, interest rate swap agreements, interest rate cap or floor agreements, currency swap agreements or similar agreements provided to reduce the effects of interest rate or currency exchange rate fluctuations on the Assets or on one or more classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable. (Currency swap agreements might be included in the trust fund if some or all of the Assets were denominated in a non-United States currency.) The principal terms of any related guaranteed investment contract or other agreement (any of these types of agreement, a “Cash Flow Agreement”), including provisions relating to the timing, manner and amount of payments under these documents and provisions relating to the termination of these documents, will be described in the prospectus supplement for the related series. In addition, the prospectus supplement will provide information with respect to the borrower under any Cash Flow Agreement.

Use of Proceeds

The net proceeds to be received from the sale of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will be applied by the depositor to the purchase of Assets, or the repayment of the financing incurred in

that purchase, and to pay for some of the expenses incurred in connection with that purchase of Assets and sale of Notes or Certificates, as applicable. The depositor expects to sell the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, from time to time, but the timing and amount of offerings of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will depend on a number of factors, including the volume of Assets acquired by the depositor, prevailing interest rates, availability of funds and general market conditions.

Yield and Prepayment Considerations

The yields to maturity and weighted average lives of the securities will depend primarily on the amount and timing of principal payments received on or in respect of the related Trust Fund Assets. The original terms to maturity of the loans in a given pool will vary depending on the type of loans. Each prospectus supplement will contain information about the type and maturities of the loans in the related pool or securing Mortgage Securities. The applicable prospectus supplement may state that some loans provide for prepayment penalties or limit prepayments thereof, but if it does not, then the loans may be prepaid without penalty in full or in part at any time. The prepayment experience on the loans in a pool will affect the weighted average lives of the related securities.

The rate of prepayment on the loans cannot be predicted. Closed-end second-lien loans, Revolving Credit Line Loans and home improvement contracts have been originated in significant volume only during the past few years and the depositor is not aware of any publicly available studies or statistics on the respective prepayment rates of such loans. Generally, borrowers do not view closed-end second-lien loans, Revolving Credit Line Loans and home improvement contracts as permanent financing. Accordingly, those loans may experience a higher prepayment rate than traditional first loans. On the other hand, because Revolving Credit Line Loans generally are not fully amortizing, the absence of voluntary borrower prepayments could cause principal payment rates to be similar to, or lower than, the rates associated with traditional fully-amortizing first loans.

A number of factors may affect the prepayment experience of the loans, including general economic conditions, prevailing interest rates, the availability of alternative financing, homeowner mobility and the frequency and amount of future draws on any Revolving Credit Line Loans. Other factors that might affect the prepayment rate of closed-end second-lien loans, Revolving Credit Line Loans or home improvement contracts include the amount of, and interest rates on, the related senior loans, and the fact that subordinate loans are generally used for shorter-term financing for a variety of purposes, including home improvement, education expenses and purchases of consumer goods such as automobiles. In addition, any future limitations on borrowers' right to deduct interest payments on closed-end second-lien loans or home equity line of credit loans for federal income tax purposes may further increase the rate of prepayments of the loans. The enforcement of a due-on-sale provision (described below) will have the same effect as a prepayment of the related loan. See "Certain Legal Aspects of the Loans-Due-on-Sale Clauses." If you buy securities in the secondary market at a price other than par, your yield may vary from the yield you anticipated if the prepayment rate on the loans is different from the rate you anticipated when you bought the securities.

Collections on Revolving Credit Line Loans may vary because, among other things, borrowers may:

- make payments as low as the minimum monthly payment for any month,

- make payments consisting only of the interest, fees and charges for a given month during the interest-only period for certain Revolving Credit Line Loans (and, in more limited circumstances, in the case of closed-end second-lien loans for which an interest-only payment option has been selected), or
- make payments as high as the entire outstanding principal balance plus accrued interest, fees and charges on that loan.

In addition, borrowers may fail to make the required periodic payments. Collections on the loans also may vary due to seasonal purchasing and borrowers' payment habits.

The applicable prospectus supplement may indicate that some conventional loans do not have due-on-sale provisions, but if it does not, then all conventional loans will contain due-on-sale provisions permitting the mortgagee to accelerate the maturity of the loan upon sale or specified transfers of the related property by the borrower. Loans insured by the FHA, and loans partially guaranteed by the VA, are assumable with the consent of the FHA and the VA, respectively. Thus, the rate of prepayments on those loans may be lower than that on conventional loans bearing comparable interest rates. If applicable, the servicer generally will enforce any due-on-sale or due-on-encumbrance clause of a loan, if it has knowledge of the conveyance or further encumbrance (or the proposed conveyance or proposed further encumbrance) of the property, and reasonably believes that it is entitled to do so under applicable law. However, such servicer will not take any enforcement action that would impair or threaten to impair any recovery under any related insurance policy. See "Description of the Agreements—Collection and Other Servicing Procedures" and "Certain Legal Aspects of the Loans" for a description of certain provisions of each agreement and certain legal developments that may affect the prepayment experience on the loans.

The rate of prepayments of conventional loans has fluctuated significantly in recent years. In general, if prevailing rates fall significantly below the interest rates borne by the loans, the loans are more likely to be subject to higher prepayment rates than if prevailing interest rates remain at or above the interest rates. Conversely, if prevailing interest rates rise appreciably above the interest rates borne by the loans, the loans are more likely to experience a lower prepayment rate than if prevailing rates remain at or below the interest rates. However, there can be no assurance that this will be the case.

When a full prepayment is made on a loan, the borrower is charged interest on the principal amount of the loan prepaid only for the number of days in the month actually elapsed up to the date of the prepayment, rather than for a full month. Thus, in most cases, the effect of prepayments in full will be to reduce the amount of interest passed through or paid in the following month to securityholders. Partial prepayments in a given month may be applied to the outstanding principal balances of the loans prepaid on the first day of the month of receipt or the month following receipt. In the latter case, partial prepayments will not reduce the amount of interest passed through or paid in that month. Unless the related prospectus supplement provides otherwise, neither full nor partial prepayments will be passed through or paid until the month following receipt.

Even if the properties underlying the loans held in the trust fund or securing Mortgage Securities provide adequate security for the loans, substantial delays could occur before defaulted loans are liquidated and their proceeds are forwarded to investors. Property foreclosure actions are regulated by state statutes and rules and are subject to many of the delays and expenses of other lawsuits if defenses or counterclaims are made, sometimes requiring several years to complete. In

addition, in some states, if the proceeds of the foreclosure are insufficient to repay the loan, the borrower is not liable for the deficit. If a borrower defaults, these restrictions may impede the servicer's ability to dispose of the property and obtain sufficient proceeds to repay the loan in full. In addition, the servicer will be entitled to deduct from liquidation proceeds all expenses reasonably incurred in attempting to recover on the defaulted loan, including payments to senior lienholders, legal fees and costs, real estate taxes, and property maintenance and preservation expenses.

Liquidation expenses of defaulted loans generally do not vary directly with the outstanding principal balance of the loan at the time of default. Therefore, if a servicer takes the same steps for a defaulted loan having a small remaining principal balance as it does for a defaulted loan having a large remaining principal balance, the amount realized after expenses is a smaller percentage of the outstanding principal balance of the small loan than it is for the defaulted loan with a large remaining principal balance.

State laws generally regulate interest rates and other charges, require certain disclosures, and require licensing of loan originators and servicers. In addition, most states have other laws and public policies for the protection of consumers that prohibit unfair and deceptive practices in the origination, servicing and collection of loans. Depending on the particular law and the specific facts involved, violations may limit the ability of the servicer to collect all or part of the principal or interest on the underlying loans held in the trust fund or securing Mortgage Securities. In some cases, the borrower may even be entitled to a refund of amounts previously paid. In addition, damages and administrative sanctions could be imposed on the servicer.

If the rate at which interest is passed through or paid to securityholders is calculated on a loan-by-loan basis, disproportionate principal prepayments among loans with different interest rates will affect the yields on those securities. In most cases, the effective yield to securityholders will be lower than the yield otherwise produced by the applicable pass-through rate or interest rate and purchase price, because although interest will accrue on each loan from the first day of the month (unless the related prospectus supplement provides otherwise), the interest will not be distributed until the month following the month of accrual. In the case of securities backed by Mortgage Securities, the interest accrued on loans securing such Mortgage Securities will generally not be distributed until several months following the month of accrual on such underlying loans.

Under specified circumstances, the servicer, the holders of the residual interests in a REMIC or any person specified in the related prospectus supplement may have the option to purchase the assets of a trust fund, thereby causing an earlier retirement of the related series of securities. See "Description of the Securities—Termination."

Factors other than those identified in this prospectus and the related prospectus supplement could significantly affect principal prepayments at any time and over the lives of the securities. The relative contribution of the various factors affecting prepayment also may vary from time to time. There can be no assurance as to the rate of principal payment of the Trust Fund Assets at any time or over the lives of the securities.

The prospectus supplement relating to a series of securities will discuss in greater detail the effect of the rate and timing of principal payments (including prepayments), delinquencies and losses on the yield, weighted average lives and maturities of the securities.

Static Pool Information

For each mortgage pool, the issuer will provide static pool information with respect to the experience of the sponsor, or other appropriate entity, in securitizing asset pools of the same type to the extent material.

With respect to each series of securities, the information referred to in this section will be provided through an internet web site at the address disclosed in the related prospectus supplement.

Description of the Securities

General

The Asset-backed certificates (the “Certificates”) of each series (including any class of Certificates not offered by this prospectus) will represent the entire beneficial ownership interest in the trust fund created pursuant to the related Agreement. The Asset-backed notes (the “Notes,” and together with the Certificates, the “Securities”), will represent indebtedness of the related trust fund and will be issued and secured pursuant to an indenture. In general, the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of each Series may fall into different categories. The following chart identifies and generally defines certain of the more typical categories. The prospectus supplement for a series of securities may identify the classes in that series by reference to the following categories.

Categories of Classes

Definition Principal Types

Accretion Directed	A class that receives principal payments from the accreted interest from specified accrual classes. An accretion directed class also may receive principal payments from principal paid on the underlying Trust Fund Assets or other assets of the trust fund for the related series.
Companion Class	A class that receives principal payments on any distribution date only if scheduled payments have been made on specified planned principal classes, targeted principal classes or scheduled principal classes.
Component Securities	A class consisting of “components.” The components of a class of component securities may have different principal and interest payment characteristics but together constitute a single class. Each component of a class of component securities may be identified as falling into one or more of the categories in this chart.
Non-Accelerated Senior or NAS	A class that, for the period of time specified in the related prospectus supplement, generally will not

receive (in other words, is locked out of) (1) principal prepayments on the underlying Trust Fund Assets that are allocated disproportionately to the senior securities because of the shifting interest structure of the securities in the trust and/or (2) scheduled principal payments on the underlying Trust Fund Assets, as specified in the related prospectus supplement. During the lock-out period, the portion of the principal distributions on the underlying Trust Fund Assets that the NAS class is locked out of will be distributed to the other classes of senior securities.

Notional Amount Securities	A class having no principal balance and bearing interest on the related notional amount. The notional amount is used for purposes of the determination of interest distributions.
Planned Principal Class or PACs	A class that is designed to receive principal payments using a predetermined principal balance schedule derived by assuming two constant prepayment rates for the underlying Trust Fund Assets. These two rates are the endpoints for the “structuring range” for the planned principal class. The planned principal classes in any series of securities may be subdivided into different categories (e.g., primary planned principal classes, secondary planned principal classes, etc.) having different effective structuring ranges and different principal payment priorities. The structuring range for the secondary planned principal classes of a series will be narrower than that for the primary planned principal classes of that series.
Scheduled Principal Class	A class that is designed to receive principal payments using a predetermined principal balance schedule but is not designated as a planned principal class or targeted principal class. In many cases, the schedule is derived by assuming two constant prepayment rates for the underlying Trust Fund Assets. These two rates are the endpoints for the “structuring range” for the scheduled principal class.
Sequential Pay	Classes that receive principal payments in a prescribed sequence, that do not have predetermined principal balance schedules and that under all circumstances receive payments of principal continuously from the first Distribution Date on which they receive principal until they are retired. A

single class that receives principal payments before or after all other classes in the same series may be identified as a sequential pay class.

Strip..... A class that receives a constant proportion, or “strip,” of the principal payments on the underlying Trust Fund Assets or other assets of the trust fund.

Support Class (also sometimes referred to as “companion classes”)..... A class that receives principal payments on any distribution date only if scheduled payments have been made on specified planned principal classes, targeted principal classes or scheduled principal classes.

Targeted Principal Class or TACs A class that is designed to receive principal payments using a predetermined principal balance schedule derived by assuming a single constant prepayment rate for the underlying Trust Fund Assets.

Interest Types

Fixed Rate..... A class with an interest rate that is fixed throughout the life of the class.

Floating Rate..... A class with an interest rate that resets periodically based on a designated index and that varies directly with changes in the index.

Inverse Floating Rate..... A class with an interest rate that resets periodically based on a designated index and that varies inversely with changes in the index.

Variable Rate..... A class with an interest rate that resets periodically and is calculated by reference to the rate or rates of interest applicable to specified assets or instruments (e.g., the Loan Rates borne by the underlying loans).

Interest Only..... A class that receives some or all of the interest payments made on the underlying Trust Fund Assets or other assets of the trust fund and little or no principal. Interest only classes have either a nominal principal balance or a notional amount. A nominal principal balance represents actual principal that will be paid on the class. It is referred to as nominal because it is extremely small compared to other classes. A notional amount is the amount used as a reference to calculate the amount of interest due on

an interest only class that is not entitled to any distributions of principal.

Principal Only A class that does not bear interest and is entitled to receive only distributions of principal.

Partial Accrual A class that accretes a portion of the accrued interest on the class. The accreted amount will be added to the principal balance of the class on each applicable distribution date, with the remainder of the accrued interest to be distributed currently as interest on the class. The accretion may continue until a specified event has occurred or until the partial accrual class is retired.

Accrual A class that accretes all the accrued interest otherwise distributable on the class. The accreted amount will be added as principal to the principal balance of the class on each applicable distribution date. The accretion may continue until some specified event has occurred or until the accrual class is retired.

If specified in the prospectus supplement, distributions on one or more classes of a series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, may be limited to collections from a designated portion of the Assets in the related trust fund (each portion of the Assets, an “Asset Group”). Any of these classes may include classes of Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable.

Each class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, offered by this prospectus and the related prospectus supplement (the “Offered Notes” and the “Offered Certificates,” respectively, and together, the “Offered Securities”) will be issued in minimum denominations corresponding to the Security Balances or, in the case of some classes of Strip Securities, notional amounts or percentage interests specified in the prospectus supplement. The transfer of any Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable, may be registered and those Notes or Certificates, as applicable, may be exchanged without the payment of any service charge payable in connection with that registration of transfer or exchange, but the depositor or the trustee or any agent of the depositor or the trustee may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or other governmental charge. One or more classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of a series may be issued in fully registered, certificated form (“Definitive Notes” or “Definitive Certificates,” and collectively, “Definitive Securities”) or in book-entry form (“Book-Entry Notes” or “Book-Entry Certificates,” and collectively, “Book-Entry Securities”), as provided in the prospectus supplement. See “Description of the Securities—Book-Entry Registration and Definitive Securities.” Definitive Notes or Definitive Certificates, as applicable, will be exchangeable for other Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of the same class and series of a similar total Security Balance, notional amount or percentage interest but of different authorized denominations.

Indices Applicable to Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes

LIBOR

The applicable prospectus supplement may specify some other basis for determining LIBOR, but if it does not, on the LIBOR determination date (as defined in the related prospectus supplement) for each class of securities of a series for which the applicable interest rate is determined by reference to an index called LIBOR, the person designated in the related agreement as the calculation agent will determine LIBOR using one of the two methods described below. The method will be specified in the related prospectus supplement.

LIBOR Method

If using this method to calculate LIBOR, the calculation agent will determine LIBOR by reference to the quotations, as set forth on the Moneyline Telerate Page 3750, offered by the principal London office of each of the designated reference banks meeting the criteria set forth below for making one-month United States dollar deposits in leading banks in the London Interbank market, as of 11:00 a.m. (London time) on the LIBOR determination date. In lieu of relying on the quotations for those reference banks that appear at the time on the Moneyline Telerate Page 3750, the calculation agent will request each of the reference banks to provide the offered quotations at that time.

Under this method the calculation agent will establish LIBOR on each LIBOR determination date as follows:

(a) If on any LIBOR determination date two or more reference banks provide offered quotations, LIBOR for the next interest accrual period will be the arithmetic mean of the offered quotations (rounded up if necessary to the nearest whole multiple of 1/16%).

(b) If on any LIBOR determination date only one or none of the reference banks provides offered quotations, LIBOR for the next interest accrual period will be the arithmetic mean of the rates quoted by major banks in New York City, selected by the calculation agent, at approximately 11:00 a.m. (New York City time) on that day for loans in United States dollars to leading European banks.

(c) If on any LIBOR determination date for a class specified in the related prospectus supplement, the calculation agent is required but unable to determine LIBOR according to paragraph (b) above, LIBOR for the next interest accrual period will be LIBOR as determined on the preceding LIBOR determination date, or, in the case of the first LIBOR determination date, LIBOR will be considered to be the annual rate specified as such in the related prospectus supplement.

Each reference bank will be a leading bank engaged in transactions in Eurodollar deposits in the international Eurocurrency market; will not control, be controlled by, or be under common control with the calculation agent; and will have an established place of business in London. If any reference bank should be unwilling or unable to act as such or if appointment of a reference bank is terminated, another leading bank meeting the criteria specified above will be appointed.

BBA Method

If using this method of determining LIBOR, the calculation agent will determine LIBOR on the basis of the British Bankers' Association "Interest Settlement Rate" for one-month deposits in

United States dollars as found on Moneyline Telerate Page 3750 as of 11:00 a.m. London time on each LIBOR determination date. Interest Settlement Rates currently are based on rates quoted by eight British Bankers' Association designated banks as being, in the view of the banks, the offered rate at which deposits are being quoted to prime banks in the London interbank market. The Interest Settlement Rates are calculated by eliminating the two highest rates and the two lowest rates, averaging the four remaining rates, carrying the result (expressed as a percentage) out to six decimal places, and rounding to five decimal places.

If on any LIBOR determination date, the calculation agent is unable to calculate LIBOR as described in the preceding paragraph, LIBOR for the next interest accrual period will be calculated as described above under "LIBO Method."

The calculation agent's determination of LIBOR on each LIBOR determination date and its calculation of the interest rate for each applicable class for the related interest accrual period shall (in the absence of manifest error) be final and binding.

COFI

The Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index is designed to represent the monthly weighted average cost of funds for savings institutions in Arizona, California and Nevada that are member institutions of the Eleventh Federal Home Loan Bank District (the "***Eleventh District***"). The Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index for a particular month reflects the interest costs paid on all types of funds held by Eleventh District member institutions and is calculated by dividing the cost of funds by the average of the total amount of those funds outstanding at the end of that month and of the prior month and annualizing and adjusting the result to reflect the actual number of days in the particular month. If necessary, before these calculations are made, the component figures are adjusted by the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco ("***FHLBSF***") to neutralize the effect of events such as member institutions leaving the Eleventh District or acquiring institutions outside the Eleventh District. The Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index is weighted to reflect the relative amount of each type of funds held at the end of the relevant month. The major components of funds of Eleventh District member institutions are: savings deposits, time deposits, FHLBSF advances, repurchase agreements and all other borrowings. Because the component funds represent a variety of maturities whose costs may react in different ways to changing conditions, the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index does not necessarily reflect current market rates.

A number of factors affect the performance of the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index, which may cause it to move in a manner different from indices tied to specific interest rates, such as United States Treasury bills or LIBOR. Because the liabilities upon which the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index is based were issued at various times under various market conditions and with various maturities, the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index may not necessarily reflect the prevailing market interest rates on new liabilities of similar maturities. Moreover, as stated above, the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index is designed to represent the average cost of funds for Eleventh District savings institutions for the month before the month in which it is due to be published. Additionally, the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index may not necessarily move in the same direction as market interest rates at all times, because as longer term deposits or borrowings mature and are renewed at prevailing market interest rates, the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index is influenced by the differential between the prior and the new rates on those deposits or borrowings. In addition, movements of the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index, as compared to other indices tied

to specific interest rates, may be affected by changes instituted by the FHLBSF in the method used to calculate the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index.

The FHLBSF publishes the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index in its monthly Information Bulletin. Any individual may request regular receipt by mail of Information Bulletins by writing the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco, P.O. Box 7948, 600 California Street, San Francisco, California 94120, or by calling (415) 616-1000. The Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index may also be obtained by calling the FHLBSF at (415) 616-2600.

The FHLBSF has stated in its Information Bulletin that the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index for a month “will be announced on or near the last working day” of the following month and also has stated that it “cannot guarantee the announcement” of the index on an exact date. As long as the index for a month is announced on or before the tenth day of the second following month, the interest rate for each class of securities for which the interest rate is determined by reference to an index denominated as COFI for the interest accrual period beginning in that second following month will be based on the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index for the second preceding month. If publication is delayed beyond the tenth day, the interest rate will be based on the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index for the third preceding month.

The applicable prospectus supplement may specify some other basis for determining COFI, but if it does not, then if on the tenth day of the month in which any interest accrual period begins for a class of COFI securities, the most recently published Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index relates to a month before the third preceding month, the index for the current interest accrual period and for each subsequent interest accrual period will be based (except as described below) on the National Monthly Median Cost of Funds Ratio to SAIF-Insured Institutions (the “*National Cost of Funds Index*”) published by the Office of Thrift Supervision (the “*OTS*”) for the third preceding month (or the fourth preceding month if the National Cost of Funds Index for the third preceding month has not been published on the tenth day of an interest accrual period). Information on the National Cost of Funds Index may be obtained by writing the OTS at 1700 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20552 or calling (202) 906-6677, and the current National Cost of Funds Index may be obtained by calling (202) 906-6988. If on the tenth day of the month in which an interest accrual period begins, the most recently published National Cost of Funds Index relates to a month before the fourth preceding month, the applicable index for that interest accrual period and each succeeding interest accrual period will be based on LIBOR, as determined by the calculation agent in accordance with the agreement relating to that series. A change of index from the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Index to an alternative index will result in a change in the index level and could increase its volatility, particularly if the alternative index is LIBOR.

The calculation agent’s determination of COFI and its calculation of the interest rates for the applicable classes for the related interest accrual period shall (in the absence of manifest error) be final and binding.

Treasury Index

The applicable prospectus supplement may specify some other basis for determining and defining the Treasury index, but if it does not, on the Treasury index determination date for each class of securities of a series for which the applicable interest rate is determined by reference to an index denominated as a Treasury index, the calculation agent will ascertain the Treasury index for Treasury securities of the maturity and for the period (or, if applicable, the date) specified in the

related prospectus supplement. The Treasury index for any period means the average of the yield for each business day during the specified period (and the Treasury index for any date means the yield for that date), expressed as an annual percentage rate, on U.S. Treasury securities adjusted to the “constant maturity” specified in the prospectus supplement or if no “constant maturity” is so specified, U.S. Treasury securities trading on the secondary market having the maturity specified in the prospectus supplement, in each case as published by the Federal Reserve Board in its Statistical Release No. H.15 (519). Statistical Release No. H.15 (519) is published on Monday or Tuesday of each week and may be obtained by writing or calling the Publications Department at the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 21st and C Streets, Washington, D.C. 20551 (202) 452-3244. If the calculation agent has not yet received Statistical Release No. H.15 (519) for a week, then it will use the Statistical Release from the preceding week.

Yields on U.S. Treasury securities at “constant maturity” are derived from the U.S. Treasury’s daily yield curve. This curve, which relates the yield on a security to its time to maturity, is based on the closing market bid yields on actively traded Treasury securities in the over-the-counter market. These market yields are calculated from composites of quotations reported by five leading U.S. Government securities dealers to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. This method provides a yield for a given maturity even if no security with that exact maturity is outstanding. If the Treasury index is no longer published, a new index based on comparable data and methodology will be designated in accordance with the agreement relating to the applicable series. The calculation agent’s determination of the Treasury index, and its calculation of the interest rates for the applicable classes for the related interest accrual period shall (in the absence of manifest error) be final and binding.

Prime Rate

The applicable prospectus supplement may specify some other basis for determining and defining the prime rate, but if it does not, on the prime rate determination date for each class of securities for which the applicable interest rate is determined by reference to an index denominated as the prime rate, the calculation agent will ascertain the prime rate for the related interest accrual period. The prime rate for an interest accrual period will be the “prime rate” as published in the “Money Rates” section of The Wall Street Journal on the related prime rate determination date, or if not so published, the “prime rate” as published in a newspaper of general circulation selected by the calculation agent in its sole discretion. If a prime rate range is given, then the average of the range will be used. If the prime rate is no longer published, a new index based upon comparable data and methodology will be designated in accordance with the agreement relating to the applicable series. The calculation agent’s determination of the prime rate and its calculation of the interest rates for the related interest accrual period shall (in the absence of manifest error) be final and binding.

Derivative Transactions

If specified in the related prospectus supplement, a trust fund may enter into privately negotiated, over-the-counter hedging transactions with various counterparties, for the purpose of effectively fixing the interest rate it pays on one or more borrowings or series of borrowings. These transactions may include such instruments as interest rate and securities-based swaps, caps, collars and floors, and are referred to as derivative transactions. Trust funds will use derivative transactions as hedges and not as speculative investments. Derivative transactions typically involve an interest-rate swap agreement between two parties to exchange payments of interest based on variable interest

rates for payments based on fixed interest rates. These payments are calculated on the basis of a notional principal amount for a specified period of time.

Cap and floor transactions involve an agreement between two parties in which the first party agrees to pay the second when a designated market interest rate goes above (in the case of a cap) or below (in the case of a floor) a designated level on predetermined dates or during a specified time period. Collar transactions involve an agreement between two parties in which the first party pays the second when a designated market interest rate goes above a designated level on predetermined dates or during a specified time period, and the second party pays the first when a designated market interest rate goes below a designated level on predetermined dates or during a specified time period.

Distributions

Distributions on the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of each series will be made by or on behalf of the trustee on each Distribution Date as specified in the prospectus supplement from the Available Distribution Amount for that series and that Distribution Date. Distributions (other than the final distribution) will be made to the persons in whose names the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, are registered at the close of business on, unless a different date is specified in the prospectus supplement, the last business day of the month preceding the month in which the Distribution Date occurs (the "Record Date"), and the amount of each distribution will be determined as of the close of business on the date specified in the prospectus supplement (the "Determination Date"). All distributions for each class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, on each Distribution Date will be allocated pro rata among the outstanding securityholders in that class or by random selection or as described in the prospectus supplement. Payments will be made either by wire transfer in immediately available funds to the account of a securityholder at a bank or other entity having appropriate facilities for these payments, if that securityholder has so notified the trustee or other person required to make those payments no later than the date specified in the prospectus supplement (and, if so provided in the prospectus supplement, holds Notes or Certificates, as applicable, in the requisite amount specified in the prospectus supplement), or by check mailed to the address of the person entitled to the payment as it appears on the Security Register; provided, however, that the final distribution in retirement of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will be made only upon presentation and surrender of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, at the location specified in the notice to securityholders of that final distribution.

Available Distribution Amount

All distributions on the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of each series on each Distribution Date will be made from the Available Distribution Amount described below, subject to the terms described in the prospectus supplement. Generally, the "Available Distribution Amount" for each Distribution Date equals the sum of the following amounts:

- (1) the total amount of all cash on deposit in the related Collection Account as of the corresponding Determination Date, exclusive, unless otherwise specified in the prospectus supplement, of:
 - (a) all scheduled payments of principal and interest collected but due on a date after the related Due Period (unless a different period is specified in the prospectus supplement, a "Due Period" for any Distribution Date will begin on the second day of the month in which the immediately preceding Distribution Date

occurs, or the Cut-off Date in the case of the first Due Period, and will end on the first day of the month of the related Distribution Date),

(b) all prepayments, together with related payments of the interest thereon and related Prepayment Premiums, all proceeds of any FHA insurance, VA Guaranty Policy or insurance policies to be maintained for each Asset (to the extent that proceeds are not applied to the restoration of the Asset or released in accordance with the normal servicing procedures of a servicer, subject to the terms and conditions applicable to the related Asset) (collectively, "Insurance Proceeds"), all other amounts received and retained in connection with the liquidation of Assets in default in the trust fund ("Liquidation Proceeds"), and other unscheduled recoveries received after the related Due Period, or other period specified in the prospectus supplement,

(c) all amounts in the Collection Account that are due or reimbursable to the depositor, the trustee, an Asset Seller, a servicer, the master servicer or any other entity as specified in the prospectus supplement or that are payable in respect of particular expenses of the related trust fund, and

(d) all amounts received for a repurchase of an Asset from the trust fund for defective documentation or a breach of representation or warranty received after the related Due Period, or other period specified in the prospectus supplement;

- (2) if the prospectus supplement so provides, interest or investment income on amounts on deposit in the Collection Account, including any net amounts paid under any Cash Flow Agreements;
- (3) all advances made by a servicer or the master servicer or any other entity as specified in the prospectus supplement for that Distribution Date;
- (4) if and to the extent the prospectus supplement so provides, amounts paid by a servicer or any other entity as specified in the prospectus supplement with respect to interest shortfalls resulting from prepayments during the related Prepayment Period; and
- (5) to the extent not on deposit in the related Collection Account as of the corresponding Determination Date, any amounts collected under, from or in respect of any credit support for that Distribution Date.

As described below, unless otherwise specified in the prospectus supplement, the entire Available Distribution Amount will be distributed among the related Notes or Certificates, as applicable, (including any Notes or Certificates, as applicable, not offered by this prospectus) on each Distribution Date, and accordingly will be released from the trust fund and will not be available for any future distributions.

The prospectus supplement for a series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will describe any variation in the calculation or distribution of the Available Distribution Amount for that series.

Distributions of Interest on the Securities

Each class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, (other than classes of Strip Securities which have no Interest Rate) may have a different Interest Rate, which will be a fixed, variable or adjustable rate at which interest will accrue on that class or a component of that class (the “Interest Rate” in the case of Certificates). The prospectus supplement will specify the Interest Rate for each class or component or, in the case of a variable or adjustable Interest Rate, the method for determining the Interest Rate. Interest on the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months unless the prospectus supplement specifies a different basis.

Distributions of interest on the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of any class will be made on each Distribution Date (other than any class of Accrual Securities, which will be entitled to distributions of accrued interest starting only on the Distribution Date, or under the circumstances, specified in the prospectus supplement, and any class of Strip Securities that are not entitled to any distributions of interest) based on the Accrued Security Interest for that class and that Distribution Date, subject to the sufficiency of the portion of the Available Distribution Amount allocable to that class on that Distribution Date. Before any interest is distributed on any class of Accrual Securities, the amount of Accrued Security Interest otherwise distributable on that class will instead be added to the Security Balance of that class on each Distribution Date.

For each class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, and each Distribution Date (other than some classes of Strip Securities), “Accrued Security Interest” will be equal to interest accrued during the related Accrual Period on the outstanding Security Balance of the class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, immediately before the Distribution Date, at the applicable Interest Rate, reduced as described below. Accrued Security Interest on some classes of Strip Securities will be equal to interest accrued during the related Accrual Period on the outstanding notional amount of the Strip Security immediately before each Distribution Date, at the applicable Interest Rate, reduced as described below, or interest accrual in the manner described in the prospectus supplement. The method of determining the notional amount for a particular class of Strip Securities will be described in the prospectus supplement. Reference to notional amount is solely for convenience in some of the calculations and does not represent the right to receive any distributions of principal. Unless otherwise provided in the prospectus supplement, the Accrued Security Interest on a series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will be reduced in the event of prepayment interest shortfalls, which are shortfalls in collections of interest for a full accrual period resulting from prepayments before the due date in that accrual period on the mortgage loans or contracts comprising or underlying the Assets in the trust fund for that series. The particular manner in which these shortfalls are to be allocated among some or all of the classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of that series will be specified in the prospectus supplement. The prospectus supplement will also describe the extent to which the amount of Accrued Security Interest that is otherwise distributable on (or, in the case of Accrual Securities, that may otherwise be added to the Security Balance of) a class of Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable, may be reduced as a result of any other contingencies, including delinquencies, losses and deferred interest on the loans or contracts comprising or underlying the Assets in the related trust fund. Unless otherwise provided in the prospectus supplement, any reduction in the amount of Accrued Security Interest otherwise distributable on a class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, by reason of the allocation to that class of a portion of any deferred interest on the loans or contracts comprising or underlying the Assets in the related trust fund will result in a corresponding increase in the Security Balance of that class. See “Yield and Prepayment Considerations”.

Distributions of Principal of the Securities

The Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of each series, other than some classes of Strip Securities, will have a “Security Balance” which, at any time, will equal the then maximum amount that the holder will be entitled to receive on principal out of the future cash flow on the Assets and other assets included in the related trust fund. The outstanding Security Balance of a Security will be reduced:

- to the extent of distributions of principal on that Security from time to time and
- if and to the extent provided in the prospectus supplement, by the amount of losses incurred on the related Assets.

The outstanding Security Balance of a Security:

- may be increased in respect of deferred interest on the related loans, to the extent provided in the prospectus supplement and
- in the case of Accrual Securities, will be increased by any related Accrued Security Interest up until the Distribution Date on which distributions of interest are required to begin.

If specified in the prospectus supplement, the initial total Security Balance of all classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of a series will be greater than the outstanding total principal balance of the related Assets as of the applicable Cut-off Date. The initial total Security Balance of a series and each class of the series will be specified in the prospectus supplement. Distributions of principal will be made on each Distribution Date to the class or classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, in the amounts and in accordance with the priorities specified in the prospectus supplement. Some classes of Strip Securities with no Security Balance are not entitled to any distributions of principal.

If specified in the related prospectus supplement, the trust fund may issue notes or certificates, as applicable, from time to time and use proceeds of this issuance to make principal payments with respect to a series.

Revolving Period

The applicable prospectus supplement may provide that all or a portion of the principal collections may be applied by the trustee to the acquisition of subsequent Revolving Credit Line Loans during a specified period rather than used to distribute payments of principal to securityholders during that period. These notes or certificates, as applicable, would then possess an interest only period, also commonly referred to as a “Revolving Period”, which will be followed by an “Amortization Period”, during which principal will be paid. Any interest only revolving period may terminate prior to the end of the specified period and result in the earlier than expected principal repayment of the notes or certificates, as applicable.

Components

To the extent specified in the prospectus supplement, distribution on a class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, may be based on a combination of two or more different components as described under “—General” above. To that extent, the descriptions set forth under “Distributions of

Interest on the Securities” and “—Distributions of Principal of the Securities” above also relate to components of the component class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable. References in those sections to Security Balance may refer to the principal balance, if any, of these components and reference to the Interest Rate may refer to the Interest Rate, if any, on these components.

Distributions on the Securities of Prepayment Premiums

If so provided in the prospectus supplement, Prepayment Premiums that are collected on the loans in the related trust fund will be distributed on each Distribution Date to the class or classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, entitled to the distribution as described in the prospectus supplement.

Allocation of Losses and Shortfalls

If so provided in the prospectus supplement for a series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, consisting of one or more classes of Subordinate Notes or Subordinate Certificates, as applicable, on any Distribution Date in respect of which losses or shortfalls in collections on the Assets have been incurred, the amount of those losses or shortfalls will be borne first by a class of Subordinate Notes or Subordinate Certificates, as applicable, in the priority and manner and subject to the limitations specified in the prospectus supplement. See “Description of Credit Support” for a description of the types of protection that may be included in a trust fund against losses and shortfalls on Assets comprising that trust fund. The prospectus supplement for a series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will describe the entitlement, if any, of a class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, whose Security Balance has been reduced to zero as a result of distributions or the allocation of losses on the related Assets to recover any losses previously allocated to that class from amounts received on the Assets. However, if the Security Balance of a class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, has been reduced to zero as the result of principal distributions, the allocation of losses on the Assets, an optional termination or an optional purchase or redemption, that class will no longer be entitled to receive principal distributions from amounts received on the assets of the related trust fund, including distributions in respect of principal losses previously allocated to that class.

Advances in Respect of Delinquencies

If so provided in the prospectus supplement, the servicer or another entity described in the prospectus supplement will be required as part of its servicing responsibilities to advance on or before each Distribution Date its own funds or funds held in the related Collection Account that are not included in the Available Distribution Amount for that Distribution Date, in an amount equal to the total of payments of (1) principal (other than any balloon payments) and (2) interest (net of related servicing fees and Retained Interest) that were due on the Assets in that trust fund during the related Due Period and were delinquent on the related Determination Date, subject to a good faith determination that the advances will be reimbursable from Related Proceeds (as defined below). In the case of a series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, that includes one or more classes of Subordinate Notes or Subordinate Certificates, as applicable, and if so provided in the prospectus supplement, the servicer’s (or another entity’s) advance obligation may be limited only to the portion of those delinquencies necessary to make the required distributions on one or more classes of Senior Notes or Senior Certificates, as applicable, and/or may be subject to a good faith determination that advances will be reimbursable not only from Related Proceeds but also from collections on other Assets otherwise distributable on one or more classes of those Subordinate Notes or Subordinate Certificates, as applicable. See “Description of Credit Support.”

Advances are intended to maintain a regular flow of scheduled interest and principal payments to holders of the class or classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, entitled to the payments, rather than to guarantee or insure against losses. Advances of the servicer's (or another entity's) funds will be reimbursable only out of related recoveries on the Assets (including amounts received under any form of credit support) respecting which those advances were made (as to any Assets, "Related Proceeds") and from any other amounts specified in the prospectus supplement, including out of any amounts otherwise distributable on one or more classes of Subordinate Notes or Subordinate Certificates, as applicable, of that series; provided, however, that any advance will be reimbursable from any amounts in the related Collection Account before any distributions being made on the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, to the extent that the servicer (or some other entity) determines in good faith that that advance (a "Nonrecoverable Advance") is not ultimately recoverable from Related Proceeds or, if applicable, from collections on other Assets otherwise distributable on the Subordinate Notes or Subordinate Certificates, as applicable. If advances have been made by the servicer from excess funds in the related Collection Account, the servicer is required to replace these funds in that Collection Account on any future Distribution Date to the extent that funds in that Collection Account on that Distribution Date are less than payments required to be made to securityholders on that date. If specified in the prospectus supplement, the obligations of the servicer (or another entity) to make advances may be secured by a cash advance reserve fund, a surety bond, a letter of credit or another form of limited guaranty. If applicable, information regarding the characteristics of and the identity of any borrower on any surety bond will be set forth in the prospectus supplement.

If and to the extent so provided in the prospectus supplement, the servicer (or another entity) will be entitled to receive interest at the rate specified in the prospectus supplement on its outstanding advances and will be entitled to pay itself this interest periodically from general collections on the Assets before any payment to securityholders or as otherwise provided in the related Agreement and described in the prospectus supplement.

If specified in the prospectus supplement, the master servicer or the trustee will be required to make advances, subject to specific conditions described in the prospectus supplement, in the event of a servicer default.

Mandatory Auction

The applicable prospectus supplement for a series of Notes may provide for a Dutch auction of such Notes to be held on a specified date, provided that certain conditions are met. The prospectus supplement may further provide for adjustments to the terms of the Notes, including but not limited to, acceleration of principal repayments, reset of interest rate and/or payment by a credit enhancement provider, and such adjustments may be determined by the results of the Dutch auction.

Reports to Securityholders

With each distribution to holders of any class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of a series, the servicer, the master servicer or the trustee, as provided in the prospectus supplement, will forward or cause to be forwarded to each holder, to the depositor and to any other parties as may be specified in the related Agreement, a statement containing the information specified in the prospectus supplement, or if no information is specified in the prospectus supplement, generally setting forth, in each case to the extent applicable and available:

- (1) the applicable record dates, accrual periods, determination dates for calculating distributions and general distribution dates;
- (2) the total cash flows received and the general sources thereof;
- (3) the amount of that distribution to holders of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of that class applied to reduce the Security Balance of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable;
- (4) the amount of that distribution to holders of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of that class allocable to Accrued Security Interest;
- (5) the amount of that distribution allocable to Prepayment Premiums;
- (6) the amount of related servicing compensation and any other customary information as is required to enable securityholders to prepare their tax returns;
- (7) the total amount of advances included in that distribution, and the total amount of unreimbursed advances at the close of business on that Distribution Date;
- (8) the total principal balance of the Assets at the close of business on that Distribution Date;
- (9) the number and total principal balance of loans in respect of which
 - (a) one scheduled payment is delinquent,
 - (b) two scheduled payments are delinquent,
 - (c) three or more scheduled payments are delinquent, and
 - (d) foreclosure proceedings have begun;
- (10) for any loan or contract liquidated during the related Due Period, (a) the portion of the related liquidation proceeds payable or reimbursable to a servicer (or any other entity) in respect of that loan and (b) the amount of any loss to securityholders;
- (11) with respect to collateral acquired by the trust fund through foreclosure or otherwise (an "REO Property") relating to a loan or contract and included in the trust fund as of the end of the related Due Period, the date of acquisition;
- (12) for each REO Property relating to a loan or contract and included in the trust fund as of the end of the related Due Period,
 - (a) the book value,
 - (b) the principal balance of the related loan or contract immediately following that Distribution Date (calculated as if that mortgage loan or contract were still outstanding taking into account limited modifications to the terms of the loan specified in the Agreement),

- (c) the total amount of unreimbursed servicing expenses and unreimbursed advances in respect of the REO Property and
 - (d) if applicable, the total amount of interest accrued and payable on related servicing expenses and related advances;
- (13) for any REO Property sold during the related Due Period
 - (a) the total amount of sale proceeds,
 - (b) the portion of those sales proceeds payable or reimbursable to the servicer or the master servicer in respect of that REO Property or the related loan or contract and
 - (c) the amount of any loss to securityholders in respect of the related loan;
- (14) the total Security Balance or notional amount, as the case may be, of each class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, (including any class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, not offered by this prospectus) at the close of business on that Distribution Date, separately identifying any reduction in that Security Balance due to the allocation of any loss and increase in the Security Balance of a class of Accrual Securities if any Accrued Security Interest has been added to that balance;
- (15) the total amount of principal prepayments made during the related Due Period;
- (16) the amount deposited in the reserve fund, if any, on that Distribution Date;
- (17) the amount remaining in the reserve fund, if any, as of the close of business on that Distribution Date;
- (18) the total unpaid Accrued Security Interest, if any, on each class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, at the close of business on that Distribution Date;
- (19) in the case of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, with a variable Interest Rate, the Interest Rate applicable to that Distribution Date, and, if available, the immediately succeeding Distribution Date, as calculated in accordance with the method specified in the prospectus supplement;
- (20) in the case of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, with an adjustable Interest Rate, for statements to be distributed in any month in which an adjustment date occurs, the adjustable Interest Rate applicable to that Distribution Date, if available, and the immediately succeeding Distribution Date as calculated in accordance with the method specified in the prospectus supplement;
- (21) as to any series that includes credit support, the amount of coverage of each instrument of credit support included as of the close of business on that Distribution Date;

(22) during the Pre-Funding Period, the remaining Pre-Funded Amount and the portion of the Pre-Funding Amount used to acquire Subsequent Assets since the preceding Distribution Date;

(23) during the Pre-Funding Period, the amount remaining in the Capitalized Interest Account; and

(24) the total amount of payments by the borrowers of

(a) default interest,

(b) late charges and

(c) assumption and modification fees collected during the related Due Period.

Reports, whether monthly or annual, will be transmitted in paper format to the holder of record of the class of securities contemporaneously with the distribution on that particular class. In addition, the monthly reports will be posted on a website as described below under “Available Information.”

Within a reasonable period of time after the end of each calendar year, the servicer, the master servicer or the trustee, as provided in the prospectus supplement, will furnish to each securityholder of record at any time during the calendar year the information required by the Code and applicable regulations under the Code to enable securityholders to prepare their tax returns. See “Description of the Securities—Book-Entry Registration and Definitive Securities.”

Termination

The obligations created by the related Agreement for each series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will terminate upon the payment to securityholders of that series of all amounts held in the Collection Accounts or by a servicer, the master servicer, if any, or the trustee and required to be paid to them pursuant to that Agreement following the earlier of (1) the final payment or other liquidation of the last Asset subject to the related Agreement or the disposition of all property acquired upon foreclosure of any loan or contract subject to the Agreement and (2) the purchase of all of the assets of the trust fund by the party entitled to effect that termination, under the circumstances and in the manner set forth in the prospectus supplement. In no event, however, will the trust fund continue beyond the date specified in the prospectus supplement. Written notice of termination of the Agreement will be given to each securityholder, and the final distribution will be made only upon presentation and surrender of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, at the location to be specified in the notice of termination.

If specified in the prospectus supplement, a series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, may be subject to optional early termination through the purchase of the Assets in the related trust fund by the party specified in the prospectus supplement (which shall not be the holder of an offered class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable), under the circumstances and in the manner set forth in the prospectus supplement. If so provided in the prospectus supplement, upon the reduction of the Security Balance of a specified class or classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, by a specified percentage, the party specified in the prospectus supplement will solicit bids for the purchase of all

assets of the trust fund, or of a sufficient portion of those assets to retire that class or classes or purchase that class or classes at a price set forth in the prospectus supplement, in each case, under the circumstances and in the manner set forth in the prospectus supplement. That price will at least equal the outstanding Security Balances and any accrued and unpaid interest on the Security Balances (including any unpaid interest shortfalls for prior Distribution Dates). Any sale of the Assets of the trust fund will be without recourse to the trust fund or the securityholders. Any purchase or solicitation of bids may be made only when the total Security Balance of that class or classes declines to a percentage of the Initial Security Balance of those Notes or Certificates, as applicable, (not to exceed 10%) specified in the prospectus supplement. In addition, if so provided in the prospectus supplement, some classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, may be purchased or redeemed in the manner set forth in the prospectus supplement at a price at least equal to the outstanding Security Balance of each class so purchased or redeemed and any accrued and unpaid interest on the Security Balance (including any unpaid interest shortfalls for prior Distribution Dates). In the event that any series of certificates or notes which provides for such a purchase at 25% or more of the aggregate principal balance outstanding, the certificates or notes will use the word “Callable” in their title.

Optional Purchases

Subject to the provisions of the applicable Agreement, the depositor, the servicer or any other party specified in the prospectus supplement (other than the holder of an offered security) may, at that party's option, repurchase any loan that is in default or as to which default is reasonably foreseeable if, in the depositor's, the servicer's or any other party's judgment, the related default is not likely to be cured by the borrower or default is not likely to be averted, at a price equal to the unpaid principal balance of the loan plus accrued interest on the loan and under the conditions set forth in the prospectus supplement.

Book-Entry Registration

If so specified in the related prospectus supplement, one or more classes of securities of any series may be issued as book-entry securities. Persons acquiring beneficial ownership interests in book-entry securities will hold their securities either:

- directly through The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) in the United States, or Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear in Europe, if they are participants of these systems, or
- indirectly through organizations that are participants in these systems.

Each class of book-entry securities will be issued in one or more certificates that equal the aggregate principal balance of the class and will initially be registered in the name of Cede & Co. as the nominee of DTC. Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear will hold omnibus positions on behalf of their participants through customers' securities accounts in Clearstream, Luxembourg's or Euroclear's name, on the books of their respective depositories. These depositories will in turn hold the positions in customers' securities accounts in the depositories' names on the books of DTC. Citibank, N.A. will act as depositary for Clearstream, Luxembourg and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. will act as depositary for Euroclear. Except as described below, no person acquiring a beneficial interest in a book-entry security will be entitled to receive a physical certificate representing the security.

The beneficial owner's ownership of a book-entry security will be recorded on the records of the brokerage firm, bank, thrift institution or other financial intermediary that maintains the beneficial owner's account for that purpose. In turn, the financial intermediary's ownership of a book-entry security will be recorded on the records of DTC (or of a participating firm that acts as agent for the financial intermediary, whose interest will in turn be recorded on the records of DTC, if the beneficial owner's financial intermediary is not a DTC participant, and on the records of Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear, as appropriate). Therefore, the beneficial owner must rely on the foregoing procedures to evidence its beneficial ownership of a book-entry security. Beneficial ownership of a book-entry security may only be transferred by compliance with the procedures of the financial intermediaries and depository participants.

Beneficial owners will receive all distributions of principal of and interest on the securities from the trustee through DTC and its participants. While the securities are outstanding (except under the circumstances described below), DTC is required to make book-entry transfers of the securities among participants on whose behalf it acts and is required to receive and transmit distributions on the securities in accordance with rules, regulations and procedures creating and affecting DTC and its operations. Participants and indirect participants with whom beneficial owners have accounts are likewise required to make book-entry transfers and receive and transmit distributions on behalf of their respective beneficial owners. Although beneficial owners will not possess physical certificates, the DTC rules, regulations and procedures provide a mechanism by which beneficial owners may receive distributions on the securities and transfer their interests in the securities.

Beneficial owners will not receive or be entitled to receive certificates representing their interests in the securities except under the limited circumstances described below. Until definitive securities are issued, beneficial owners who are not participants may transfer ownership of their securities only through participants and indirect participants by instructing them to transfer securities through DTC for the accounts of the purchasers of those securities. In accordance with DTC's rules, regulations and procedures, transfers of ownership will be executed through DTC, and the accounts of the respective participants at DTC will be debited and credited. Similarly, the participants and indirect participants will make the appropriate debits and credits on their records on behalf of the selling and purchasing beneficial owners.

Because of time zone differences, credits of securities received in Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear resulting from transactions with participants will be made during subsequent securities settlement processing and dated the business day after the DTC settlement date. These credits, and any transactions in the securities settled during processing, will be reported to the applicable Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg participants on that business day. Cash received in Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear resulting from sales of securities by or through a Clearstream,

Luxembourg participant (described below) or Euroclear Participant (described below) to a DTC participant will be received with value on the DTC settlement date but will not be available in the applicable Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear cash account until the business day after settlement in DTC.

Transfers between DTC participants will be governed by DTC rules. Transfers between Clearstream, Luxembourg participants and Euroclear participants will be governed by their respective rules and operating procedures.

Cross-market transfers between persons holding directly or indirectly through DTC and persons holding directly or indirectly through Clearstream, Luxembourg participants or Euroclear participants will be effected in DTC in accordance with DTC rules on behalf of the applicable European international clearing system by the applicable depository. These cross-market transactions, however, will require delivery of instructions to the applicable European international clearing system by the counterparty in that system according to its rules and procedures and within its established deadlines (European time). If the transaction meets its settlement requirements, the applicable European international clearing system will deliver instructions to the applicable depository to effect final settlement on its behalf by delivering or receiving securities in DTC, and making or receiving payment in accordance with the procedures for same day funds settlement applicable to DTC. Clearstream, Luxembourg Participants and Euroclear Participants may not deliver instructions directly to the European depositaries.

Clearstream, Luxembourg is incorporated under the laws of Luxembourg as a professional depository. Clearstream, Luxembourg holds securities for its participating organizations and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between Clearstream, Luxembourg participants through electronic book-entry changes in the participants' accounts, thereby eliminating the need for physical transfer of certificates. Transactions may be settled in Clearstream, Luxembourg in any of 30 currencies, including United States dollars. Clearstream, Luxembourg provides its participants, among other things, services for safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Clearstream, Luxembourg interfaces with domestic markets in several countries. As a professional depository, Clearstream, Luxembourg is subject to regulation by the Luxembourg Monetary Institute. Clearstream, Luxembourg participants are recognized financial institutions around the world, including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations. Indirect access to Clearstream, Luxembourg is also available to other entities, such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Clearstream, Luxembourg participant, either directly or indirectly.

Euroclear was created in 1968 to hold securities for its participants and to clear and settle transactions between Euroclear participants through simultaneous electronic book-entry delivery against payment, thereby eliminating the need for physical transfer of certificates, as well as any risk from the lack of simultaneous transfers of securities and cash. Transactions may be settled in any of 32 currencies, including United States dollars. Euroclear provides various other services, including securities lending and borrowing. It also interfaces with domestic markets in several countries in a manner similar to the arrangements for cross-market transfers with DTC described above. Euroclear is operated by the Brussels, Belgium office of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York ("*Morgan*"), under contract with Euroclear Clearance Systems S.C., a Belgian cooperative corporation. All operations are conducted by Morgan. All Euroclear securities clearance accounts and Euroclear cash accounts are accounts with Morgan, not Euroclear Clearance Systems S.C.

Euroclear Clearance Systems S.C. establishes policy for Euroclear on behalf of Euroclear participants. Euroclear participants include banks (including central banks), securities brokers and dealers and other professional financial intermediaries. Indirect access to Euroclear is also available to other firms that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Euroclear participant, either directly or indirectly.

Morgan is the Belgian branch of a New York banking corporation that is a member bank of the Federal Reserve System. As such, it is regulated and examined by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the New York State Banking Department, as well as by the Belgian Banking Commission.

Securities clearance accounts and cash accounts with Morgan are governed by the Terms and Conditions Governing Use of Euroclear and the related Operating Procedures of the Euroclear System and applicable Belgian law. These laws and rules govern transfers of securities and cash within Euroclear, withdrawals of securities and cash from Euroclear, and receipt of payments with respect to securities in Euroclear. All securities in Euroclear are held on a fungible basis without attribution of specific certificates to specific securities clearance accounts. Morgan, in its capacity as Euroclear operator, acts under the laws and procedures described above only on behalf of Euroclear participants, and has no record of or relationship with persons holding through Euroclear participants.

Under a book-entry format, beneficial owners of the book-entry securities may experience some delay in their receipt of payments, because the trustee will send payments to Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC. Distributions on securities held through Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear and received by the applicable depositary will be credited to the cash accounts of Clearstream, Luxembourg Participants or Euroclear Participants in accordance with each system's rules and procedures. These distributions will be subject to tax reporting under the applicable United States laws and regulations. See "Federal Income Tax Consequences-REMICs Foreign Investors in REMIC Certificates" and "-Notes-Taxation of Noteholders" in this prospectus. Because DTC can only act on behalf of financial intermediaries, the a beneficial owner's ability to pledge book-entry securities to persons or entities that do not participate in the DTC system, or otherwise take actions in respect of the book-entry securities, may be limited by the lack of physical certificates for the book-entry securities. In addition, issuance of the book-entry securities in book-entry form may reduce the liquidity of those securities in the secondary market because some potential investors may not want to purchase securities for which they cannot obtain physical certificates.

Until definitive securities are issued, it is anticipated that the only "securityholder" of the book-entry securities will be Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC. Beneficial owners are only permitted to exercise the rights of securityholders indirectly through financial intermediaries and DTC. Monthly and annual reports for the related trust fund will be provided to Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC. Cede & Co. may make them available to beneficial owners upon request, in accordance with the rules, regulations and procedures creating and affecting DTC. It may also make them available to the financial intermediaries to whose DTC accounts the book-entry securities of those beneficial owners are credited.

Until definitive securities are issued, DTC will take any action permitted to be taken by the holders of the book-entry securities of a series under the related agreement only at the direction of one or more financial intermediaries to whose DTC accounts the book-entry securities are credited, to the extent that the actions are taken on behalf of financial intermediaries whose holdings include the book-entry securities. Clearstream, Luxembourg or Morgan (in its capacity as Clearstream

operator) will take any other action permitted to be taken by a securityholder on behalf of a Clearstream, Luxembourg participant or Euroclear participant, respectively, only in accordance with its applicable rules and procedures and subject to the applicable depository's ability to effect actions on its behalf through DTC. At the direction of the related participants, DTC may take actions with respect to some securities that conflict with actions taken with respect to other securities.

The applicable prospectus supplement may specify when and for what reasons definitive securities may be issued, but if it does not, definitive securities will be issued to beneficial owners of book-entry securities, or their nominees, rather than to DTC, only if:

- DTC or the depositor advises the trustee in writing that DTC is no longer willing, qualified or able to discharge properly its responsibilities as nominee and depository with respect to the book-entry securities, and DTC or the trustee is unable to locate a qualified successor;
- the depositor, at its sole option, elects to terminate the book-entry system through DTC;
- or after the occurrence of an event of default, beneficial owners of securities representing not less than 51% of the aggregate percentage interests evidenced by each class of securities of the related series issued as book-entry securities advise the trustee and DTC through the financial intermediaries in writing that the continuation of a book-entry system through DTC (or a successor to it) is no longer in the best interests of the beneficial owners.

Upon the occurrence of any of the events described in the preceding paragraph, the trustee will be required to notify all beneficial owners of the occurrence of the event and the availability of definitive securities through DTC. Upon surrender by DTC of the global certificate or certificates representing the book-entry securities and instructions for re-registration, the trustee will issue the definitive securities, and thereafter the trustee will recognize the holders of the definitive securities as securityholders under the applicable agreement.

Although DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear have agreed to the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of securities among participants of DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear, they are not obligated to perform or continue to perform these procedures and these procedures may be discontinued at any time.

The servicer, the depositor and the trustee will not be responsible for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests of the book-entry securities held by Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC, or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to the beneficial ownership interests.

Description of the Agreements

Agreements Applicable to a Series

REMIC Securities, Grantor Trust Securities

Notes or Certificates, as applicable, representing interests in a trust fund, or a portion of a trust fund, that the trustee will elect to have treated as a real estate mortgage investment conduit under Sections 860A through 860G of the Code (“REMIC Securities”) or Grantor Trust Securities (as defined in this prospectus) will be issued, and the related trust fund will be created, pursuant to a pooling and servicing agreement or trust agreement (in either case, generally referred to in this prospectus as the “pooling and servicing agreement”) among the depositor, the trustee and the sole servicer or master servicer, as applicable. The Assets of that trust fund will be transferred to the trust fund and thereafter serviced in accordance with the terms of the pooling and servicing agreement. In the event there are multiple servicers of the Assets of that trust fund, or in the event the Securities consist of Notes, each servicer will perform its servicing functions pursuant to a related underlying servicing agreement. Forms of the agreements have been filed as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. However, the provisions of each agreement will vary depending upon the nature of the related securities and the nature of the related trust fund. The summaries included herein describe provisions that may appear in a pooling and servicing agreement with respect to a series of Certificates or in either the servicing agreement or indenture with respect to a series of Notes. The prospectus supplement for a series of securities will describe material provisions of the related agreements that differ from the description thereof set forth below. The depositor will provide a copy of each agreement (without exhibits) that relates to any series of securities without charge upon written request of a holder of an offered security of the series addressed to it at its principal executive offices specified in this prospectus under “The Depositor”. As to each series of securities, the related agreements will be filed with the Commission in a current report on Form 8-K following the issuance of the securities.

Notes

A series of Notes issued by a trust fund that is intended to be treated as a partnership or disregarded entity for tax purposes will be issued pursuant to an indenture between the related trust fund and an indenture trustee named in the prospectus supplement. The trust fund will be established either as a statutory business trust under the law of the State of Delaware or as a common law trust under the law of the State of New York pursuant to a trust agreement between the depositor and an owner trustee specified in the prospectus supplement relating to that series of Notes. The Assets securing payment on the Notes will be serviced in accordance with a sale and servicing agreement or servicing agreement.

Material Terms of the Pooling and Servicing Agreements and Underlying Servicing Agreements

General

The following summaries describe the material provisions that may appear in each pooling and servicing agreement, sale and servicing agreement or servicing agreement (each an “Agreement”). The prospectus supplement for a series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will describe any provision of the Agreement relating to that series that materially differs from the description of those provisions contained in this prospectus. The summaries do not purport to be

complete and are subject to, and are qualified by reference to, all of the provisions of the Agreement for each trust fund and the description of those provisions in the prospectus supplement. The provisions of each Agreement will vary depending on the nature of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, to be issued under the Agreement and the nature of the related trust fund. As used in this prospectus for any series, the term "Security" refers to all of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of that series, whether or not offered by this prospectus and by the prospectus supplement, unless the context otherwise requires. A form of a pooling and servicing agreement has been filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement of which this prospectus is a part. The depositor will provide a copy of the pooling and servicing agreement (without exhibits) relating to any series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, without charge upon written request of a securityholder of that series addressed to Nomura Home Equity Loan, Inc., Two World Financial Center, Building B, 21st Floor, New York, New York 10281.

The servicer or master servicer and the trustee for any series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will be named in the prospectus supplement. In the event there are multiple servicers for the Assets in a trust fund, a master servicer will perform some of the administration, calculation and reporting functions for that trust fund and will supervise the related servicers pursuant to a pooling and servicing agreement. For a series involving a master servicer, references in this prospectus to the servicer will apply to the master servicer where non-servicing obligations are described. If specified in the prospectus supplement, a manager or administrator may be appointed pursuant to the pooling and servicing agreement for any trust fund to administer that trust fund.

Assignment of Assets; Repurchases

At the time of issuance of any series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, the depositor will assign (or cause to be assigned) to the designated trustee the Assets to be included in the related trust fund, together with all principal and interest to be received on or with respect to those Assets after the Cut-off Date, other than principal and interest due on or before the Cut-off Date and other than any Retained Interest. The trustee will, concurrently with that assignment, deliver the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, to the depositor in exchange for the Assets and the other assets comprising the trust fund for that series. Each Asset will be identified in a schedule appearing as an exhibit to the related Agreement. That schedule will include detailed information to the extent available and relevant

(1) in respect of each mortgage loan included in the related trust fund, including the city and state of the related Mortgaged Property and type of that property, the mortgage rate and, if applicable, the applicable index, margin, adjustment date and any rate cap information, the original and remaining term to maturity, the original and outstanding principal balance and balloon payment, if any, the Loan-to-Value Ratio as of the date indicated and payment and prepayment provisions, if applicable, and

(2) in respect of each Contract included in the related trust fund, including the outstanding principal amount and the Contract Rate; and

(3) in respect of each Mortgage Security and Agency Security, the original and outstanding principal amount, if any, and the interest rate on the Mortgage Security or Agency Security.

Unless otherwise specified in the related prospectus supplement, the agreement will require that on or before the closing date, the depositor will deliver or cause to be delivered to the trustee (or to the custodian) with respect to each single family loan, multifamily loan, mixed-use loan or lot loan:

- the mortgage note or contract endorsed without recourse in blank or to the order of the trustee,
- the mortgage, deed of trust or similar instrument with evidence of recording indicated on it (except for any mortgage not returned from the public recording office, in which case the depositor will deliver or cause to be delivered a copy of the mortgage together with a certificate that the original of the mortgage was delivered to the recording office),
- an assignment of the mortgage to the trustee in recordable form in the case of a mortgage assignment, and
- any other security documents specified in the related prospectus supplement or agreement, including security documents relating to any senior interests in the property.

The applicable prospectus supplement may provide other arrangements for assuring the priority of the assignments, but if it does not, then the depositor will promptly cause the assignments of the related loans to be recorded in the appropriate public office for real property records, except in states in which, in the opinion of counsel, recording is not required to protect the trustee's interest in the mortgage loans against the claim of any subsequent transferee or any successor to or creditor of the depositor or the originator of the loans.

For any loans that are cooperative loans, the depositor will cause to be delivered to the trustee:

- the related original cooperative note endorsed without recourse in blank or to the order of the trustee,
- the original security agreement,
- the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement,
- the recognition agreement,
- an executed financing agreement, and
- the relevant stock certificate, related blank stock powers and any other document specified in the related prospectus supplement.

The depositor will cause to be filed in the appropriate office an assignment and a financing statement evidencing the trustee's security interest in each cooperative loan.

For any loans that are closed-end second-lien loans or Revolving Credit Line Loans, the applicable prospectus supplement will specify whether the documents relating to those loans will have to be delivered to the trustee (or a custodian) and whether assignments of the related mortgage to the trustee will be recorded. If documents need not be delivered, the servicer will retain them.

For any home improvement contracts, the applicable prospectus supplement will specify whether the documents relating to those contracts will have to be delivered to the trustee (or a custodian). However, unless specified in the related prospectus supplement, the depositor will not deliver to the trustee the original mortgage securing a home improvement contract. In order to give notice of the right, title and interest of securityholders to the home improvement contracts, the depositor will cause a UCC-1 financing statement to be executed by the depositor or the seller, identifying the trustee as the secured party and identifying all home improvement contracts as collateral. Unless otherwise specified in the related prospectus supplement, the home improvement contracts will not be stamped or otherwise marked to reflect their assignment to the trustee. Therefore, if, through negligence, fraud or otherwise, a subsequent purchaser takes physical possession of the home improvement contracts without notice of the assignment, the securityholders' interest in the home improvement contracts could be defeated. See "Certain Legal Aspects of the Loans-Home Improvement Contracts."

The trustee (or a custodian) will review the mortgage loan documents within a specified period of days after receipt of the mortgage loan documents, and the trustee (or a custodian) will hold those documents in trust for the benefit of the securityholders. If any of these documents are found to be missing or defective in any material respect, the trustee (or that custodian) will immediately notify the servicer and the depositor, and the servicer will immediately notify the relevant Asset Seller or other entity specified in the prospectus supplement. If the Asset Seller cannot cure the omission or defect within a specified number of days after receipt of that notice, then the Asset Seller or other entity specified in the prospectus supplement will be obligated, within a specified number of days of receipt of that notice, to either (1) repurchase the related loan from the trustee at a price equal to the sum of the unpaid principal balance of the loan, plus unpaid accrued interest at the interest rate for that Asset from the date as to which interest was last paid to the due date in the Due Period in which the relevant purchase is to occur, plus servicing expenses that are payable to the servicer, or another price as specified in the prospectus supplement (the "Purchase Price") or (2) substitute a new loan. There can be no assurance that an Asset Seller or other named entity will fulfill this repurchase or substitution obligation, and neither the servicer nor the depositor will be obligated to repurchase or substitute for that loan if the Asset Seller or other named entity defaults on its obligation.

This repurchase or substitution obligation constitutes the sole remedy available to the securityholders or the trustee for omission of, or a material defect in, a constituent document. To the extent specified in the prospectus supplement, in lieu of curing any omission or defect in the Asset or repurchasing or substituting for that Asset, the Asset Seller or other named entity may agree to cover any losses suffered by the trust fund as a result of that breach or defect.

While the contract documents will not be reviewed by the trustee or the servicer, if the servicer finds that any document is missing or defective in any material respect, the servicer will be required to immediately notify the depositor and the relevant asset seller or other entity specified in the prospectus supplement. If the asset seller or some other entity cannot cure the omission or defect

within a specified number of days after receipt of this notice, then the asset seller or that other entity will be obligated, within a specified number of days of receipt of this notice, to repurchase the related contract from the trustee at the purchase price or substitute for that contract. There can be no assurance that an asset seller or any other entity will fulfill this repurchase or substitution obligation, and neither the servicer nor the depositor will be obligated to repurchase or substitute for that contract if the asset seller or any other entity defaults on its obligation. This repurchase or substitution obligation constitutes the sole remedy available to the securityholders or the trustee for omission of, or a material defect in, a constituent document. To the extent specified in the prospectus supplement, in lieu of curing any omission or defect in the asset or repurchasing or substituting for that asset, the asset seller may agree to cover any losses suffered by the trust fund as a result of that breach or defect.

Mortgage Securities and Agency Securities will be registered in the name of the trustee or its nominee on the books of the issuer or guarantor or its agent or, in the case of Mortgage Securities and Agency Securities issued only in book-entry form, through the depository with respect to the Mortgage Securities and Agency Securities, in accordance with the procedures established by the issuer or guarantor for registration of those certificates, and distributions on those securities to which the trust fund is entitled will be made directly to the trustee.

Representations and Warranties; Repurchases

To the extent provided in the prospectus supplement the depositor will, for each Asset, assign representations and warranties, as of a specified date (the person making those representations and warranties, the “Warranting Party”) covering, by way of example, the following types of matters:

- the accuracy of the information set forth for that Asset on the schedule of Assets appearing as an exhibit to the related Agreement;
- in the case of a loan, the existence of title insurance insuring the lien priority of the loan and, in the case of a contract, that the contract creates a valid first security interest in or lien on the related manufactured home;
- the authority of the Warranting Party to sell the Asset;
- the payment status of the Asset;
- in the case of a loan, the existence of customary provisions in the related mortgage note and Mortgage to permit realization against the Mortgaged Property of the benefit of the security of the Mortgage; and
- the existence of hazard and extended perils insurance coverage on the Mortgaged Property or manufactured home.

Any Warranting Party shall be an Asset Seller or an affiliate of the Asset Seller or any other person acceptable to the depositor and will be identified in the prospectus supplement.

Representations and warranties made in respect of an Asset may have been made as of a date before the applicable Cut-off Date. A substantial period of time may have elapsed between that date and the date of initial issuance of the related series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, evidencing

an interest in that Asset. In the event of a breach of any of these representations or warranties, the Warranting Party will be obligated to reimburse the trust fund for losses caused by that breach or either cure that breach or repurchase or replace the affected Asset as described below. Since the representations and warranties may not address events that may occur following the date as of which they were made, the Warranting Party will have a reimbursement, cure, repurchase or substitution obligation in connection with a breach of that representation and warranty only if the relevant event that causes that breach occurs before that date. That party would have no obligations if the relevant event that causes that breach occurs after that date.

Each Agreement will provide that the servicer and/or trustee or another entity identified in the prospectus supplement will be required to notify promptly the relevant Warranting Party of any breach of any representation or warranty made by it in respect of an Asset that materially and adversely affects the value of that Asset or the interests in the prospectus supplement of the securityholders. If the Warranting Party cannot cure that breach within a specified period following the date on which that party was notified of that breach, then the Warranting Party will be obligated to repurchase that Asset from the trustee within a specified period from the date on which the Warranting Party was notified of that breach, at the Purchase Price therefor. If so provided in the prospectus supplement for a series, a Warranting Party, rather than repurchase an Asset as to which a breach has occurred, will have the option, within a specified period after initial issuance of that series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, to cause the removal of that Asset from the trust fund and substitute in its place one or more other Assets, as applicable, in accordance with the standards described in the prospectus supplement. If so provided in the prospectus supplement for a series, a Warranting Party, rather than repurchase or substitute an Asset as to which a breach has occurred, will have the option to reimburse the trust fund or the securityholders for any losses caused by that breach. This reimbursement, repurchase or substitution obligation will constitute the sole remedy available to securityholders or the trustee for a breach of representation by a Warranting Party.

Neither the depositor (except to the extent that it is the Warranting Party) nor the servicer will be obligated to purchase or substitute for an Asset if a Warranting Party defaults on its obligation to do so, and no assurance can be given that the Warranting Parties will carry out those obligations with respect to the Assets.

A servicer will make representations and warranties regarding its authority to enter into, and its ability to perform its obligations under, the related Agreement. A breach of any representation of the servicer that materially and adversely affects the interests of the securityholders and which continues unremedied for the number of days specified in the Agreement after the discovery of the breach by the servicer or the receipt of written notice of that breach by the servicer from the trustee, the depositor or the holders of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, evidencing not less than 25% of the voting rights or other percentage specified in the related Agreement, will constitute an Event of Default under that Agreement. See “Events of Default” and “Rights Upon Event of Default.”

Collection Account and Related Accounts

General. The servicer and/or the trustee will, as to each trust fund, establish and maintain or cause to be established and maintained one or more separate accounts for the collection of payments on the related Assets (collectively, the “Collection Account”), which must be an account or accounts that either:

- maintained with a depository institution the debt obligations of which (or in the case of a depository institution that is the principal subsidiary of a holding company, the obligations of which) are rated in one of the two highest rating categories by the nationally recognized statistical rating organizations that rated one or more classes of the related series of securities, or
- an account or accounts the deposits in which are fully insured by either the Bank Insurance Fund (the “*BIF*”) of the FDIC or the Savings Association Insurance Fund (as successor to the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (“*SAIF*”)), or
- an account or accounts the deposits in which are insured by the BIF or SAIF to the limits established by the FDIC, and the uninsured deposits in which are otherwise secured such that, as evidenced by an opinion of counsel, the securityholders have a claim with respect to the funds in the Security Account or a perfected first priority security interest against any collateral securing the funds that is superior to the claims of any other depositors or general creditors of the depository institution with which the Security Account is maintained, or
- an account or accounts otherwise acceptable to each rating agency that rated one or more classes of the related series of securities.

Investment of amounts in the Collection Account is limited to United States government securities and other investment grade obligations specified in the Agreement (“Permitted Investments”). A Collection Account may be maintained as an interest bearing or a non-interest bearing account and the funds held in the Collection Account may be invested pending each succeeding Distribution Date in short-term Permitted Investments. The master servicer will have sole discretion to determine the particular investments made so long as it complies with the investment terms of the related pooling and servicing agreement or the related servicing agreement and indenture. Any interest or other income earned on funds in the Collection Account will, unless otherwise specified in the prospectus supplement, be paid to the servicer or its designee as additional servicing compensation. The Collection Account may be maintained with an institution that is an affiliate of the servicer, if applicable, provided that that institution meets the standards imposed by the rating agency or agencies. If permitted by the rating agency or agencies, a Collection Account may contain funds relating to more than one series of mortgage pass-through certificates and may contain other funds respecting payments on loans belonging to the servicer or serviced or master serviced by it on behalf of others.

Deposits. A servicer or the trustee will deposit or cause to be deposited in the Collection Account for one or more trust funds on a daily basis, or any other period provided in the related Agreement, the following payments and collections received, or advances made, by the servicer or the trustee or on its behalf after the Cut-off Date (other than payments due on or before the Cut-off

Date, and exclusive of any amounts representing a Retained Interest), except as otherwise provided in the Agreement:

- (1) all payments on account of principal, including principal prepayments, on the Assets;
- (2) all payments on account of interest on the Assets, including any default interest collected, in each case net of any portion retained by a servicer as its servicing compensation and net of any Retained Interest;
- (3) Liquidation Proceeds and Insurance Proceeds, together with the net proceeds on a monthly basis with respect to any Assets acquired for the benefit of securityholders;
- (4) any amounts paid under any instrument or drawn from any fund that constitutes credit support for the related series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, as described under “Description of Credit Support;”
- (5) any advances made as described under “Description of the Securities—Advances in Respect of Delinquencies;”
- (6) any amounts paid under any Cash Flow Agreement, as described under “Description of the Trust Funds—Cash Flow Agreements;”
- (7) all proceeds of any Asset or, with respect to a loan, property acquired in respect of the loan purchased by the depositor, any Asset Seller or any other specified person as described above under “—Assignment of Assets; Repurchases” and “—Representations and Warranties; Repurchases,” all proceeds of any defaulted loan purchased as described below under “—Realization Upon Defaulted Assets,” and all proceeds of any Asset purchased as described under “Description of the Securities—Termination;”
- (8) any amounts paid by a servicer to cover interest shortfalls arising out of the prepayment of Assets in the trust fund as described below under “—Retained Interest; Servicing Compensation and Payment of Expenses;”
- (9) to the extent that any of these items do not constitute additional servicing compensation to a servicer, any payments on account of modification or assumption fees, late payment charges or Prepayment Premiums on the Assets;
- (10) all payments required to be deposited in the Collection Account with respect to any deductible clause in any blanket insurance policy described below under “—Hazard Insurance Policies;”
- (11) any amount required to be deposited by a servicer or the trustee in connection with losses realized on investments for the benefit of the servicer or the trustee, as the case may be, of funds held in the Collection Account; and
- (12) any other amounts required to be deposited in the Collection Account as provided in the related Agreement and described in the prospectus supplement.

Withdrawals. A servicer or the trustee may, from time to time as provided in the related Agreement, make withdrawals from the Collection Account for each trust fund for any of the following purposes, except as otherwise provided in the Agreement:

- (1) to make distributions to the securityholders on each Distribution Date;
- (2) to reimburse a servicer for unreimbursed amounts advanced as described under “Description of the Securities—Advances in Respect of Delinquencies,” which reimbursement is to be made out of amounts received that were identified and applied by the servicer as late collections of interest (net of related servicing fees and Retained Interest) on and principal of the particular Assets for which the advances were made or out of amounts drawn under any form of credit support with respect to those Assets;
- (3) to reimburse a servicer for unpaid servicing fees earned and unreimbursed servicing expenses incurred with respect to Assets and properties acquired in respect of the Assets, which reimbursement is to be made out of amounts that represent Liquidation Proceeds and Insurance Proceeds collected on the particular Assets and properties, and net income collected on the particular properties, which fees were earned or expenses were incurred or out of amounts drawn under any form of credit support for those Assets and properties;
- (4) to reimburse a servicer for any advances described in clause (2) above and any servicing expenses described in clause (3) above which, in the servicer’s good faith judgment, will not be recoverable from the amounts described in those clauses, which reimbursement is to be made from amounts collected on other Assets or, if and to the extent so provided by the related Agreement and described in the prospectus supplement, just from that portion of amounts collected on other Assets that is otherwise distributable on one or more classes of Subordinate Notes or Subordinate Certificates, as applicable, if any, remain outstanding, and otherwise any outstanding class of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of the related series;
- (5) if and to the extent described in the prospectus supplement, to pay a servicer interest accrued on the advances described in clause (2) above and the servicing expenses described in clause (3) above while those advances and servicing expenses remain outstanding and unreimbursed;
- (6) to reimburse a servicer, the depositor, or any of their respective directors, officers, employees and agents, as the case may be, for expenses, costs and liabilities incurred by these parties, as and to the extent described below under “—Certain Matters Regarding Servicers, the Master Servicer and the Depositor;”
- (7) if and to the extent described in the prospectus supplement, to pay (or to transfer to a separate account for purposes of escrowing for the payment of) the trustee’s fees;
- (8) to reimburse the trustee or any of its directors, officers, employees and agents, as the case may be, for expenses, costs and liabilities incurred by these parties, as and to the extent described below under “—Certain Matters Regarding the Trustee;”

(9) to pay a servicer, as additional servicing compensation, interest and investment income earned in respect of amounts held in the Collection Account;

(10) to pay the person so entitled any amounts deposited in the Collection Account that were identified and applied by the servicer as recoveries of Retained Interest;

(11) to pay for costs reasonably incurred in connection with the proper management and maintenance of any Mortgaged Property acquired for the benefit of securityholders by foreclosure or by deed in lieu of foreclosure or otherwise, which payments are to be made out of income received on that property;

(12) if one or more elections have been made to treat the trust fund or designated portions of the trust fund as a REMIC, to pay any federal, state or local taxes imposed on the trust fund or its assets or transactions, as and to the extent described under “Material Federal Income Tax Consequences—REMICs” or in the prospectus supplement, respectively;

(13) to pay for the cost of an independent appraiser or other expert in real estate matters retained to determine a fair sale price for a defaulted mortgage loan or a property acquired in respect of a mortgage loan in connection with the liquidation of that mortgage loan or property;

(14) to pay for the cost of various opinions of counsel obtained pursuant to the related Agreement for the benefit of securityholders;

(15) to pay for the costs of recording the related Agreement if that recordation materially and beneficially affects the interests of securityholders, provided that the payment shall not constitute a waiver with respect to the obligation of the Warranting Party to remedy any breach of representation or warranty under the Agreement;

(16) to pay the person so entitled any amounts deposited in the Collection Account in error, including amounts received on any Asset after its removal from the trust fund whether by reason of purchase or substitution as contemplated above under “—Assignment of Assets; Repurchase” and “—Representations and Warranties; Repurchases” or otherwise;

(17) to make any other withdrawals permitted by the related Agreement; and

(18) to clear and terminate the Collection Account at the termination of the trust fund.

Other Collection Accounts. If specified in the prospectus supplement, the Agreement for any series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, may provide for the establishment and maintenance of a separate collection account into which the servicer will deposit on a daily basis, or any other period as provided in the related Agreement, the amounts described under “Deposits” above for one or more series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable. Any amounts on deposit in any of these collection accounts will be withdrawn from these collection accounts and deposited into the appropriate Collection Account by a time specified in the prospectus supplement. To the extent specified in the prospectus supplement, any amounts that could be withdrawn from the Collection Account as described under “—Withdrawals” above may also be withdrawn from any of these collection accounts. The prospectus supplement will set forth any restrictions for any of these collection

accounts, including investment restrictions and any restrictions for financial institutions with which any of these collection accounts may be maintained.

The servicer will establish and maintain with the indenture trustee an account, in the name of the indenture trustee on behalf of the holders of Notes, into which amounts released from the Collection Account for distribution to the holders of Notes will be deposited and from which all distributions to the holders of Notes will be made.

Collection and Other Servicing Procedures. The servicer is required to make reasonable efforts to collect all scheduled payments under the Assets and will follow or cause to be followed those collection procedures that it would follow with respect to assets that are comparable to the Assets and held for its own account, provided that those procedures are consistent with

- (1) the terms of the related Agreement and any related hazard insurance policy or instrument of credit support, if any, included in the related trust fund described in this prospectus or under “Description of Credit Support,”
- (2) applicable law and
- (3) the general servicing standard specified in the prospectus supplement or, if no standard is so specified, its normal servicing practices (in either case, the “Servicing Standard”).

In connection, the servicer will be permitted in its discretion to waive any late payment charge or penalty interest in respect of a late payment on an Asset.

Each servicer will also be required to perform other customary functions of a servicer of comparable assets, including maintaining hazard insurance policies as described in this prospectus and in any prospectus supplement, and filing and settling claims under these policies; maintaining, to the extent required by the Agreement, escrow or impoundment accounts of borrowers for payment of taxes, insurance and other items required to be paid by any borrower pursuant to the terms of the Assets; processing assumptions or substitutions in those cases where the servicer has determined not to enforce any applicable due-on-sale clause; attempting to cure delinquencies; supervising foreclosures or repossessions; inspecting and managing mortgaged properties or manufactured homes under some circumstances; and maintaining accounting records relating to the Assets. The servicer or any other entity specified in the prospectus supplement will be responsible for filing and settling claims in respect of particular Assets under any applicable instrument of credit support. See “Description of Credit Support.”

The servicer may agree to modify, waive or amend any term of any Asset in a manner consistent with the Servicing Standard so long as the modification, waiver or amendment will not (1) affect the amount or timing of any scheduled payments of principal or interest on the Asset or (2) in its judgment, materially impair the security for the Asset or reduce the likelihood of timely payment of amounts due on the Asset. The servicer also may agree to any modification, waiver or amendment that would so affect or impair the payments on, or the security for, an Asset if (1) in its judgment, a material default on the Asset has occurred or a payment default is reasonably foreseeable and (2) in its judgment, that modification, waiver or amendment is reasonably likely to produce a greater recovery with respect to the Asset on a present value basis than would liquidation. In the event of any

modification, waiver or amendment of any Asset, the servicer will furnish a copy of that modification, waiver or amendment to the trustee (or its custodian).

In the case of multifamily loans, a borrower's failure to make required mortgage loan payments may mean that operating income is insufficient to service the mortgage loan debt, or may reflect the diversion of that income from the servicing of the mortgage loan debt. In addition, a borrower under a multifamily loan that is unable to make mortgage loan payments may also be unable to make timely payment of all required taxes and otherwise to maintain and insure the related Mortgaged Property. In general, the servicer will be required to monitor any multifamily loan that is in default, evaluate whether the causes of the default can be corrected over a reasonable period without significant impairment of the value of related Mortgaged Property, initiate corrective action in cooperation with the borrower if cure is likely, inspect the related Multifamily Property and take those other actions as are consistent with the related Agreement. A significant period of time may elapse before the servicer is able to assess the success of servicer, can make the initial determination of appropriate action, evaluate the success of corrective action, develop additional initiatives, institute foreclosure proceedings and actually foreclose may vary considerably depending on the particular multifamily loan, the Multifamily Property, the borrower, the presence of an acceptable party to assume the multifamily loan and the laws of the jurisdiction in which the Multifamily Property is located.

Realization Upon Defaulted Assets

Generally, the servicer is required to monitor any Asset that is in default, initiate corrective action in cooperation with the borrower if cure is likely, inspect the Asset and take any other actions as are consistent with the Servicing Standard. A significant period of time may elapse before the servicer is able to assess the success of that corrective action or the need for additional initiatives.

Any Agreement relating to a trust fund that includes mortgage loans or contracts may grant to the servicer and/or the holder or holders of some classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, a right of first refusal to purchase from the trust fund at a predetermined purchase price any mortgage loan or contract as to which a specified number of scheduled payments under the Agreement are delinquent. Any right of first refusal granted to the holder of an Offered Security will be described in the prospectus supplement. The prospectus supplement will also describe any similar right granted to any person if the predetermined purchase price is less than the Purchase Price described above under “—Representations and Warranties; Repurchases.”

If specified in the prospectus supplement, the servicer may offer to sell any defaulted loan or contract described in the preceding paragraph and not otherwise purchased by any person having a right of first refusal with respect to that defaulted loan or contract, if and when the servicer determines, consistent with the Servicing Standard, so that a sale would produce a greater recovery on a present value basis than would liquidation through foreclosure, repossession or similar proceedings. The related Agreement will provide that any offering be made in a commercially reasonable manner for a specified period and that the servicer accept the highest cash bid received from any person (including itself, an affiliate of the servicer or any securityholder) that constitutes a fair price for that defaulted loan or contract. If there is no bid that is determined to be fair, the servicer will proceed with respect to that defaulted loan or contract as described below. Any bid in an amount at least equal to the Purchase Price described above under “—Representations and Warranties; Repurchases” will in all cases be deemed fair.

The servicer, on behalf of the trustee, may at any time institute foreclosure proceedings, exercise any power of sale contained in any mortgage, obtain a deed in lieu of foreclosure, or otherwise acquire title to a Mortgaged Property securing a mortgage loan by operation of law or otherwise and may at any time repossess and realize upon any manufactured home, if that action is consistent with the Servicing Standard and a default on that loan or contract has occurred or, in the servicer's judgment, is imminent.

If title to any Mortgaged Property is acquired by a trust fund as to which a REMIC election has been made, the servicer, on behalf of the trust fund, will be required to sell the Mortgaged Property within three years from the close of the calendar year of acquisition, unless (1) the Internal Revenue Service grants an extension of time to sell that property or (2) the trustee receives an opinion of independent counsel to the effect that the holding of the property by the trust fund longer than three years after the close of the calendar year of its acquisition will not result in the imposition of a tax on the trust fund or cause the trust fund to fail to qualify as a REMIC under the Code at any time that any Notes or Certificates, as applicable, are outstanding. Subject to the foregoing, the servicer will be required to (A) solicit bids for any Mortgaged Property so acquired in that manner as will be reasonably likely to realize a fair price for that property and (B) accept the first (and, if multiple bids are contemporaneously received, the highest) cash bid received from any person that constitutes a fair price.

The limitations imposed by the related Agreement and the REMIC provisions of the Code (if a REMIC election has been made for the related trust fund) on the ownership and management of any Mortgaged Property acquired on behalf of the trust fund may result in the recovery of an amount less than the amount that would otherwise be recovered. See "Certain Legal Aspects of the Loans—Foreclosure and Repossession."

If recovery on a defaulted Asset under any related instrument of credit support is not available, the servicer nevertheless will be obligated to follow or cause to be followed those normal practices and procedures as it deems necessary or advisable to realize upon the defaulted Asset. If the proceeds of any liquidation of the property securing the defaulted Asset are less than the outstanding principal balance of the defaulted Asset plus interest accrued on the defaulted Asset at the applicable interest rate, plus the total amount of expenses incurred by the servicer in connection with those proceedings and which are reimbursable under the Agreement, the trust fund will realize a loss in the amount of that difference. The servicer will be entitled to withdraw or cause to be withdrawn from the Collection Account out of the Liquidation Proceeds recovered on any defaulted Asset, before the distribution of those Liquidation Proceeds to securityholders, amounts representing its normal servicing compensation on the Security, unreimbursed servicing expenses incurred with respect to the Asset and any unreimbursed advances of delinquent payments made with respect to the Asset.

If any property securing a defaulted Asset is damaged the servicer is not required to expend its own funds to restore the damaged property unless it determines (1) that restoration will increase the proceeds to securityholders on liquidation of the Asset after reimbursement of the servicer for its expenses and (2) that its expenses will be recoverable by it from related Insurance Proceeds or Liquidation Proceeds.

The pooling and servicing agreement will require the trustee, if it has not received a distribution for any Mortgage Security or Agency Security by the fifth business day after the date on which that distribution was due and payable pursuant to the terms of that Agency Security, to request the issuer or guarantor, if any, of that Mortgage Security or Agency Security to make that payment as

promptly as possible and legally permitted to take legal action against that issuer or guarantor as the trustee deems appropriate under the circumstances, including the prosecution of any claims in connection therewith. The reasonable legal fees and expenses incurred by the trustee in connection with the prosecution of this legal action will be reimbursable to the trustee out of the proceeds of that action and will be retained by the trustee before the deposit of any remaining proceeds in the Collection Account pending distribution of the Collection Account to securityholders of the related series. If the proceeds of any legal action are insufficient to reimburse the trustee for its legal fees and expenses, the trustee will be entitled to withdraw from the Collection Account an amount equal to its expenses, and the trust fund may realize a loss in that amount.

As servicer of the Assets, a servicer, on behalf of itself, the trustee and the securityholders, will present claims to the borrower under each instrument of credit support, and will take those reasonable steps as are necessary to receive payment or to permit recovery under these instruments for defaulted Assets.

If a servicer or its designee recovers payments under any instrument of credit support for any defaulted Assets, the servicer will be entitled to withdraw or cause to be withdrawn from the Collection Account out of those proceeds, before distribution of the Collection Account to securityholders, amounts representing its normal servicing compensation on that Asset, unreimbursed servicing expenses incurred for the Asset and any unreimbursed advances of delinquent payments made with respect to the Asset. See “Hazard Insurance Policies” and “Description of Credit Support.”

Hazard Insurance Policies

Loans. Generally, each Agreement for a trust fund composed of loans will require the servicer to cause the borrower on each loan to maintain a hazard insurance policy (including flood insurance coverage, if obtainable, to the extent the property is located in a federally designated flood area, in an amount as is required under applicable guidelines) providing for the level of coverage that is required under the related Mortgage or, if any Mortgage permits its holder to dictate to the borrower the insurance coverage to be maintained on the related Mortgaged Property, then the level of coverage that is consistent with the Servicing Standard. That coverage will be in general in an amount equal to the lesser of the principal balance owing on that loan (but not less than the amount necessary to avoid the application of any co-insurance clause contained in the hazard insurance policy) and the amount necessary to fully compensate for any damage or loss to the improvements on the Mortgaged Property on a replacement cost basis or any other amount specified in the prospectus supplement. The ability of the servicer to assure that hazard insurance proceeds are appropriately applied may be dependent upon its being named as an additional insured under any hazard insurance policy and under any other insurance policy referred to below, or upon the extent to which information in this regard is furnished by borrowers. All amounts collected by the servicer under any of these policies (except for amounts to be applied to the restoration or repair of the Mortgaged Property or released to the borrower in accordance with the servicer’s normal servicing procedures, subject to the terms and conditions of the related Mortgage and mortgage note) will be deposited in the Collection Account in accordance with the related Agreement.

The Agreement may provide that the servicer may satisfy its obligation to cause each borrower to maintain a hazard insurance policy by the servicer’s maintaining a blanket policy insuring against hazard losses on the loans. If the blanket policy contains a deductible clause, the

servicer will be required to deposit in the Collection Account from its own funds all sums that would have been deposited in the Collection Account but for that clause.

In general, the standard form of fire and extended coverage policy covers physical damage to or destruction of the improvements of the property by fire, lightning, explosion, smoke, windstorm and hail, and riot, strike and civil commotion, subject to the conditions and exclusions specified in each policy. Although the policies relating to the loans will be underwritten by different insurers under different state laws in accordance with different applicable state forms, and therefore will not contain identical terms and conditions, the basic terms of the policies are dictated by respective state laws, and most of these policies typically do not cover any physical damage resulting from war, revolution, governmental actions, floods and other water-related causes, earth movement (including earthquakes, landslides and mudflows), wet or dry rot, vermin, domestic animals and other kinds of uninsured risks.

The hazard insurance policies covering the Mortgaged Properties securing the mortgage loans will typically contain a coinsurance clause that in effect requires the insured at all times to carry insurance of a specified percentage (generally 80% to 90%) of the full replacement value of the improvements on the property to recover the full amount of any partial loss. If the insured's coverage falls below this specified percentage, the coinsurance clause generally provides that the insurer's liability in the event of partial loss does not exceed the lesser of (1) the replacement cost of the improvements less physical depreciation and (2) that proportion of the loss as the amount of insurance carried bears to the specified percentage of the full replacement cost of those improvements.

Each Agreement for a trust fund composed of loans will require the servicer to cause the borrower on each loan to maintain all other insurance coverage for the related Mortgaged Property as is consistent with the terms of the related Mortgage and the Servicing Standard, which insurance may typically include flood insurance (if the related Mortgaged Property was located at the time of origination in a federally designated flood area).

Any cost incurred by the servicer in maintaining any insurance policy will be added to the amount owing under the loan where the terms of the loan so permit; provided, however, that the addition of that cost will not be taken into account for purposes of calculating the distribution to be made to securityholders. Those costs may be recovered by the servicer from the Collection Account, with interest, as provided by the Agreement.

Under the terms of the loans, borrowers will generally be required to present claims to insurers under hazard insurance policies maintained on the related Mortgaged Properties. The servicer, on behalf of the trustee and securityholders, is obligated to present or cause to be presented claims under any blanket insurance policy insuring against hazard losses on Mortgaged Properties securing the loans. However, the ability of the servicer to present or cause to be presented those claims is dependent upon the extent to which information in this regard is furnished to the servicer by borrowers.

Contracts. Generally, the terms of the agreement for a trust fund composed of contracts will require the servicer to maintain for each contract one or more hazard insurance policies that provide, at a minimum, the same coverage as a standard form fire and extended coverage insurance policy that is customary for manufactured housing, issued by a company authorized to issue those policies in the state in which the manufactured home is located, and in an amount that is not less than the maximum

insurable value of that manufactured home or the principal balance due from the borrower on the related contract, whichever is less; provided, however, that the amount of coverage provided by each hazard insurance policy must be sufficient to avoid the application of any co-insurance clause contained therein. When a manufactured home's location was, at the time of origination of the related contract, within a federally designated special flood hazard area, the servicer must cause flood insurance to be maintained, which coverage must be at least equal to the minimum amount specified in the preceding sentence or any lesser amount as may be available under the federal flood insurance program. Each hazard insurance policy caused to be maintained by the servicer must contain a standard loss payee clause in favor of the servicer and its successors and assigns. If any borrower is in default in the payment of premiums on its hazard insurance policy or policies, the servicer must pay those premiums out of its own funds, and may add separately the premiums to the borrower's obligation as provided by the contract, but may not add the premiums to the remaining principal balance of the contract.

The servicer may maintain, in lieu of causing individual hazard insurance policies to be maintained for each manufactured home, and must maintain, to the extent that the related contract does not require the borrower to maintain a hazard insurance policy for the related manufactured home, one or more blanket insurance policies covering losses on the borrower's interest in the contracts resulting from the absence or insufficiency of individual hazard insurance policies. The servicer must pay the premium for that blanket policy on the basis described therein and must pay any deductible amount for claims under that policy relating to the contracts.

FHA Insurance and VA Guarantees

FHA loans will be insured by the FHA as authorized under the Housing Act. Some FHA loans will be insured under various FHA programs including the standard FHA 203(b) program to finance the acquisition of one- to four-family housing units, the FHA 245 graduated payment mortgage program and the FHA Title I Program. These programs generally limit the principal amount and interest rates of the mortgage loans insured. The prospectus supplement for Notes or Certificates, as applicable, of each series evidencing interests in a trust fund including FHA loans will set forth additional information regarding the regulations governing the applicable FHA insurance programs. Except as otherwise specified in the prospectus supplement, the following describes FHA insurance programs and regulations as generally in effect for FHA loans.

The insurance premiums for FHA loans are collected by lenders approved by the Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD") or by the servicer and are paid to the FHA. The regulations governing FHA single-family mortgage insurance programs provide that insurance benefits are payable either upon foreclosure (or other acquisition of possession) and conveyance of the mortgaged premises to the United States of America or upon assignment of the defaulted loan to the United States of America. For a defaulted FHA loan, the servicer is limited in its ability to initiate foreclosure proceedings. When it is determined, either by the servicer or HUD, that default was caused by circumstances beyond the borrower's control, the servicer is expected to make an effort to avoid foreclosure by entering, if feasible, into one of a number of available forms of forbearance plans with the borrower. Those plans may involve the reduction or suspension of regular mortgage payments for a specified period, with those payments to be made on or before the maturity date of the mortgage, or the recasting of payments due under the mortgage up to or, other than FHA loans originated under the FHA Title I Program, beyond the maturity date. In addition, when a default caused by those circumstances is accompanied by other criteria, HUD may provide relief by making payments to the servicer in partial or full satisfaction of amounts due under the FHA loan (which

payments are to be repaid by the borrower to HUD) or by accepting assignment of the loan from the servicer. With some exceptions, at least three full monthly installments must be due and unpaid under the FHA loan, and HUD must have rejected any request for relief from the borrower before the servicer may initiate foreclosure proceedings.

HUD has the option, in most cases, to pay insurance claims in cash or in debentures issued by HUD. Currently, claims are being paid in cash, and claims have not been paid in debentures since 1965. HUD debentures issued in satisfaction of FHA insurance claims bear interest at the applicable HUD debentures interest rate. To the extent specified in the prospectus supplement, the servicer of each single family FHA loan will be obligated to purchase any debenture issued in satisfaction of that FHA loan upon default for an amount equal to the principal amount of that debenture.

Other than in relation to the FHA Title I Program, the amount of insurance benefits generally paid by the FHA is equal to the entire unpaid principal amount of the defaulted FHA loan adjusted to reimburse the servicer for some of its costs and expenses and to deduct amounts received or retained by the servicer after default. When entitlement to insurance benefits results from foreclosure (or other acquisition of possession) and conveyance to HUD, the servicer is compensated for no more than two-thirds of its foreclosure costs, and is compensated for interest accrued and unpaid before that date but in general only to the extent it was allowed pursuant to a forbearance plan approved by HUD. When entitlement to insurance benefits results from assignment of the FHA loan to HUD, the insurance payment includes full compensation for interest accrued and unpaid to the assignment date. The insurance payment itself, upon foreclosure of an FHA loan, bears interest from a date 30 days after the borrower's first uncorrected failure to perform any obligation to make any payment due under the mortgage and, upon assignment, from the date of assignment to the date of payment of the claim, in each case at the same interest rate as the applicable HUD debenture interest rate as described above.

VA loans will be partially guaranteed by the VA under the Serviceman's Readjustment Act (a "VA Guaranty Policy"). For a defaulted VA loan, the servicer is, absent exceptional circumstances, authorized to announce its intention to foreclose only when the default has continued for three months. Generally, a claim for the guarantee is submitted after liquidation of the Mortgaged Property.

The amount payable under the guarantee will be the percentage of the VA loan originally guaranteed applied to indebtedness outstanding as of the applicable date of computation specified in the VA regulations. Payments under the guarantee will be equal to the unpaid principal amount of that VA loan, interest accrued on the unpaid balance of that VA loan to the appropriate date of computation and limited expenses of the mortgagee, but in each case only to the extent that those amounts have not been recovered through liquidation of the Mortgaged Property. The amount payable under the guarantee may in no event exceed the amount of the original guarantee.

Fidelity Bonds and Errors and Omissions Insurance

Each Agreement will require that the servicer obtain and maintain in effect a fidelity bond or similar form of insurance coverage (which may provide blanket coverage) or any combination of these insuring against loss occasioned by fraud, theft or other intentional misconduct of the officers, employees and agents of the servicer. The related Agreement will allow the servicer to self-insure against loss occasioned by the errors and omissions of the officers, employees and agents of the servicer so long as the criteria set forth in the Agreement are met.

Due-on-Sale Clauses

The loans may contain clauses requiring the consent of the mortgagee to any sale or other transfer of the related Mortgaged Property, or due-on-sale clauses entitling the mortgagee to accelerate payment of the loan upon any sale, transfer or conveyance of the related Mortgaged Property. The servicer will generally enforce any due-on-sale clause to the extent it has knowledge of the conveyance or proposed conveyance of the underlying Mortgaged Property and it is entitled to do so under applicable law; provided, however, that the servicer will not take any action in relation to the enforcement of any due-on-sale clause that would:

- adversely affect or jeopardize coverage under any applicable insurance policy or
- materially increase the risk of default or delinquency on, or materially impair the security for, that loan.

Any fee collected by or on behalf of the servicer for entering into an assumption agreement will be retained by or on behalf of the servicer as additional servicing compensation. See “Certain Legal Aspects of Loans—Due-on-Sale Clauses.”

The contracts may also contain clauses requiring the consent of the mortgagee to any sale or other transfer of the related mortgaged property, or due-on-sale clauses. The servicer will generally permit that transfer so long as the transferee satisfies the servicer’s then applicable underwriting standards. The purpose of those transfers is often to avoid a default by the transferring borrower.

Retained Interest, Servicing Compensation and Payment of Expenses

The prospectus supplement for a series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will specify whether there will be any Retained Interest in the Assets, and, if so, the initial owner of this Retained Interest. If so, the Retained Interest will be established on a loan-by-loan basis and will be specified on an exhibit to the related Agreement. A “Retained Interest” in an Asset represents a specified portion of the interest payable on the Asset. The Retained Interest will be deducted from borrower payments as received and will not be part of the related trust fund.

The servicer’s primary servicing compensation for a series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will come from the periodic payment to it of a portion of the interest payment on each Asset or any other amount specified in the prospectus supplement. Since any Retained Interest and a servicer’s primary compensation are percentages of the principal balance of each Asset, those amounts will decrease in accordance with the amortization of the Assets. The prospectus supplement for a series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, evidencing interests in a trust fund that includes mortgage loans or contracts may provide that, as additional compensation, the servicer may retain all or a portion of assumption fees, modification fees, late payment charges or Prepayment Premiums collected from borrowers and any interest or other income that may be earned on funds held in the Collection Account or any account established by a servicer pursuant to the Agreement.

The servicer may, to the extent provided in the prospectus supplement, pay from its servicing compensation expenses incurred in connection with its servicing and managing of the Assets, including payment of the fees and disbursements of the trustee and independent accountants, payment of expenses incurred in connection with distributions and reports to securityholders, and payment of any other expenses described in the prospectus supplement. Some other expenses,

including expenses relating to defaults and liquidations on the Assets and, to the extent so provided in the prospectus supplement, interest on these expenses at the rate specified in the prospectus supplement may be borne by the trust fund.

If and to the extent provided in the prospectus supplement, the servicer may be required to apply a portion of the servicing compensation otherwise payable to it in respect of any Due Period to interest shortfalls resulting from the voluntary prepayment of any Assets in the related trust fund during that period before their due dates.

Evidence as to Compliance

Each pooling and servicing agreement and servicing agreement will provide that on or before a specified date in March of each year, beginning with the first year after the year in which the cut-off date occurs, each party responsible for the servicing function will provide to the depositor and the trustee a report on an assessment of compliance with the minimum servicing criteria established in Item 1122(a) of Regulation AB (the “AB Servicing Criteria”). The AB Servicing Criteria include specific criteria relating to the following areas: general servicing considerations, cash collection and administration, investor remittances and reporting, and pool asset administration. Such report will indicate that the AB Servicing Criteria were used to test compliance on a platform level basis and will set out any material instances of noncompliance.

Each pooling and servicing agreement and servicing agreement will also provide that the each party responsible for the servicing function will deliver along with its report on assessment of compliance, an attestation report from a firm of independent public accountants on the assessment of compliance with the AB Servicing Criteria.

Each pooling and servicing agreement and servicing agreement will also provide for delivery to the trustee, on or before a specified date in March of each year, of a separate annual statement of compliance from each entity responsible for the servicing function to the effect that, to the best knowledge of the signing officer, the servicer has fulfilled in all material respects its obligations under the pooling and servicing agreement or servicing agreement throughout the preceding year or, if there has been a material failure in the fulfillment of any obligation, the statement shall specify such failure and the nature and status thereof. This statement may be provided as a single form making the required statements as to more than one pooling and servicing agreement or servicing agreement.

Copies of the annual reports of assessment of compliance, attestation reports, and statements of compliance may be obtained by securityholders without charge upon written request to the master servicer or trustee. These items will be filed with the issuing entity’s annual report on Form 10-K, to the extent required under Regulation AB.

Certain Matters Regarding Servicers, the Master Servicer and the Depositor

The servicer or master servicer under each Agreement will be named in the prospectus supplement. The entities serving as servicer or master servicer may be affiliates of the depositor and may have other normal business relationships with the depositor or the depositor’s affiliates. If applicable, reference in this prospectus to the servicer will also be deemed to be to the master servicer. Each Agreement will provide, in general, that:

- The servicer may resign from its obligations and duties under the Agreement only upon a determination that its duties under the Agreement are no longer permissible under applicable law or are in material conflict by reason of applicable law with any other activities carried on by it, the other activities of the servicer so causing that conflict being of a type and nature carried on by the servicer at the date of the Agreement. No resignation will become effective until the trustee or a successor servicer has assumed the servicer's obligations and duties under the Agreement.
- Neither any servicer, the depositor nor any director, officer, employee, or agent of a servicer or the depositor will be under any liability to the related trust fund or securityholders for any action taken, or for refraining from the taking of any action, in good faith pursuant to the Agreement; provided, however, that neither a servicer, the depositor nor any other person will be protected against any breach of a representation, warranty or covenant made in the related Agreement, or against any liability specifically imposed by the Agreement, or against any liability that would otherwise be imposed by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of obligations or duties under the Agreement or by reason of reckless disregard of obligations and duties under the Agreement.
- Any servicer, the depositor and any director, officer, employee or agent of a servicer or the depositor will be entitled to indemnification by the related trust fund and will be held harmless against any loss, liability or expense incurred in connection with any legal action relating to the Agreement or the Notes or Certificates, as applicable; provided, however, that that indemnification will not extend to any loss, liability or expense
 - (1) specifically imposed by that Agreement or otherwise incidental to the performance of obligations and duties under the Agreement, including, in the case of a servicer, the prosecution of an enforcement action in respect of any specific mortgage loan or mortgage loans or contract or contracts (except as any loss, liability or expense will be otherwise reimbursable pursuant to that Agreement);
 - (2) incurred in connection with any breach of a representation, warranty or covenant made in that Agreement;
 - (3) incurred by reason of misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of obligations or duties under the Agreement, or by reason of reckless disregard of those obligations or duties;
 - (4) incurred in connection with any violation of any state or federal securities law; or
 - (5) imposed by any taxing authority if that loss, liability or expense is not specifically reimbursable pursuant to the terms of the related Agreement.
- Neither any servicer nor the depositor will be under any obligation to appear in, prosecute or defend any legal action that is not incidental to its respective responsibilities under the Agreement and which in its opinion may involve it in any

expense or liability. Any servicer or the depositor may, however, in its discretion undertake any action which it may deem necessary or desirable with respect to the Agreement and the rights and duties of the parties to the Agreement and the interests of the securityholders under the Agreement. In that event, the legal expenses and costs of that action and any liability resulting will be expenses, costs and liabilities of the securityholders, and the servicer or the depositor, as the case may be, will be entitled to be reimbursed therefor and to charge the Collection Account.

Any person into which the servicer or the depositor may be merged or consolidated, or any person resulting from any merger or consolidation to which the servicer or the depositor is a party, or any person succeeding to the business of the servicer or the depositor, may be the successor of the servicer or the depositor, as the case may be, under the terms of the related Agreement.

Special Servicers

If and to the extent specified in the prospectus supplement, a special servicer (a “Special servicer”) may be a party to the related Agreement or may be appointed by the servicer or another specified party to perform specified duties in respect of servicing the related mortgage loans that would otherwise be performed by the servicer (for example, the workout and/or foreclosure of defaulted mortgage loans). The rights and obligations of any Special servicer will be specified in the prospectus supplement, and the servicer will be liable for the performance of a Special servicer only if, and to the extent, set forth in the prospectus supplement.

Events of Default under the Agreement

Events of default under the related Agreement will generally include:

- any failure by the servicer to distribute or cause to be distributed to securityholders, or to remit to the trustee for distribution to securityholders, any required payment that continues after a grace period, if any;
- any failure by the servicer duly to observe or perform in any material respect any of its other covenants or obligations under the Agreement that continues unremedied for 30 days after written notice of that failure has been given to the servicer by the trustee or the depositor, or to the servicer, the depositor and the trustee by securityholders evidencing not less than 25% of the voting rights for that series;
- any breach of a representation or warranty made by the servicer under the Agreement that materially and adversely affects the interests of securityholders and which continues unremedied for 30 days after written notice of that breach has been given to the servicer by the trustee or the depositor, or to the servicer, the depositor and the trustee by the holders of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, evidencing not less than 25% of the voting rights for that series; and
- some events of insolvency, readjustment of debt, marshaling of assets and liabilities or similar proceedings and actions by or on behalf of the servicer indicating its insolvency or inability to pay its obligations.

Material variations to the foregoing events of default (other than to shorten cure periods or eliminate notice requirements) will be specified in the prospectus supplement. The trustee will, not later than the later of 60 days or any other period specified in the prospectus supplement after the occurrence of any event that constitutes or, with notice or lapse of time or both, would constitute an event of default and five days after specific officers of the trustee become aware of the occurrence of that event, transmit by mail to the depositor and all securityholders of the applicable series notice of that occurrence, unless that default has been cured or waived.

Rights Upon Event of Default under the Agreements

So long as an event of default under an Agreement remains unremedied, the depositor or the trustee may, and at the direction of holders of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, evidencing not less than 51% (or any other percentage specified in the Agreement) of the voting rights for that series, the trustee will terminate all of the rights and obligations of the servicer under the Agreement and in and to the loans (other than as a securityholder or as the owner of any Retained Interest), whereupon the trustee will succeed to all of the responsibilities, duties and liabilities of the servicer under the Agreement (except that if the trustee is prohibited by law from obligating itself to make advances regarding delinquent Assets, or if the prospectus supplement so specifies, then the trustee will not be obligated to make those advances) and will be entitled to similar compensation arrangements. If the trustee is unwilling or unable so to act, it may or, at the written request of the holders of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, entitled to at least 51% (or any other percentage specified in the Agreement) of the voting rights for that series, it must appoint, or petition a court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of, a loan servicing institution acceptable to the rating agency with a net worth at the time of that appointment of at least \$15,000,000 (or any other amount specified in the Agreement) to act as successor to the servicer under the Agreement. Pending that appointment, the trustee is obligated to act in that capacity. The trustee and any successor servicer may agree upon the servicing compensation to be paid, which in no event may be greater than the compensation payable to the servicer under the Agreement.

The holders of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, representing at least 66 2/3% (or any other percentage specified in the Agreement) of the voting rights allocated to the respective classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, affected by any event of default will be entitled to waive that event of default; provided, however, that an Event of Default involving a failure to distribute a required payment to securityholders described in clause (1) under "Events of Default under the Agreements" may be waived only by all of the securityholders. Upon any waiver of an event of default, that event of default will cease to exist and will be deemed to have been remedied for every purpose under the Agreement.

No securityholders will have the right under any Agreement to institute any proceeding with respect to the Agreement unless that holder previously has given to the trustee written notice of default and unless the holders of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, evidencing not less than 25% (or any other percentage specified in the Agreement) of the voting rights have made written request upon the trustee to institute that proceeding in its own name as trustee under the Agreement and have offered to the trustee reasonable indemnity, and the trustee for 60 days (or any other number of days specified in the Agreement) has neglected or refused to institute any proceeding. The trustee, however, is under no obligation to exercise any of the trusts or powers vested in it by any Agreement or to make any investigation of matters arising under the Agreement or to institute, conduct or defend any litigation under the Agreement or in relation to the Agreement at the request, order or direction of any of the securityholders covered by that Agreement, unless those securityholders have offered to

the trustee reasonable security or indemnity against the costs, expenses and liabilities that may be incurred.

The manner of determining the voting rights of a Security or class or classes of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, will be specified in the Agreement.

Amendment

In general, each Agreement may be amended by the parties to it, without the consent of any securityholders covered by the Agreement, to

- (1) cure any ambiguity or mistake;
- (2) correct, modify or supplement any provision in the Agreement that may be inconsistent with any other provision in the Agreement or with the prospectus supplement;
- (3) make any other provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under the Agreement that are not materially inconsistent with the provisions of the Agreement; or
- (4) comply with any requirements imposed by the Code; provided that, in the case of clause (3), that amendment will not adversely affect in any material respect the interests of any securityholders covered by the Agreement as evidenced either by an opinion of counsel to that effect or the delivery to the trustee of written notification from each rating agency that provides, at the request of the depositor, a rating for the Offered Notes or Offered Certificates, as applicable, of the related series to the effect that that amendment or supplement will not cause that rating agency to lower or withdraw the then current rating assigned to those Notes or Certificates, as applicable.

In general, each Agreement may also be amended by the depositor, the servicer, if any, and the trustee, with the consent of the securityholders affected by the amendment evidencing not less than 51% (or any other percentage specified in the Agreement) of the voting rights, for any purpose; provided, however, no amendment may (1) reduce in any manner the amount of, or delay the timing of, payments received or advanced on Assets that are required to be distributed on any Security without the consent of the securityholder or (2) reduce the consent percentages described in this paragraph without the consent of all the securityholders covered by the Agreement then outstanding. However, for any series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, as to which a REMIC election is to be made, the trustee will not consent to any amendment of the Agreement unless it has first have received an opinion of counsel to the effect that that amendment will not result in the imposition of a tax on the related trust fund or, if applicable, cause the related trust fund to fail to qualify as a REMIC, at any time that the related Notes or Certificates, as applicable, are outstanding.

The Trustee

The trustee under each Agreement will be named in the prospectus supplement. The commercial bank, national banking association, banking corporation or trust company serving as trustee may have a banking relationship with the depositor and its affiliates, with any servicer and its affiliates and with any master servicer and its affiliates. To the extent consistent with its fiduciary obligations as trustee, the trustee may delegate its duties to one or more agents as provided in the Agreement.

Duties of the Trustee

The trustee will make no representations as to the validity or sufficiency of any Agreement, the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, or any Asset or related document and is not accountable for the use or application by or on behalf of any servicer of any funds paid to the master servicer or its designee in respect of the Notes or Certificates, as applicable, or the Assets, or deposited into or withdrawn from the Collection Account or any other account by or on behalf of the servicer. If no Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, the trustee is required to perform only those duties specifically required under the related Agreement, as applicable. However, upon receipt of the various certificates, reports or other instruments required to be furnished to it, the trustee is required to examine those documents and to determine whether they conform to the requirements of the Agreement.

If an Event of Default shall occur, the trustee shall, at the direction of 51% of the holders of the Certificates, by notice in writing to the master servicer and to the Depositor, with a copy to each Rating Agency, terminate all of the rights and obligations of the master servicer in its capacity as Master Servicer under the related pooling and servicing agreement, to the extent permitted by law, and in and to the mortgage loans and the proceeds thereof. On or after the receipt by the master servicer of such written notice, all authority and power of the master servicer with respect to the Certificates (other than as a holder of any Certificate) or the mortgage loans or otherwise including, without limitation, the compensation payable to the master servicer under the related pooling and servicing agreement, shall pass to and be vested in the trustee, and, without limitation, the trustee shall be authorized and empowered, as attorney-in-fact or otherwise, to execute and deliver, on behalf of and at the expense of the master servicer, any and all documents and other instruments and to do or accomplish all other acts or things necessary or appropriate to effect the purposes of such notice of termination, whether to complete the transfer and endorsement or assignment of the mortgage loans and related documents, or otherwise.

To the extent that the costs and expenses of the trustee related to the termination of the master servicer, appointment of a successor master servicer or the transfer and assumption of the master servicing by the trustee (including, without limitation, (i) all legal costs and expenses and all due diligence costs and expenses associated with an evaluation of the potential termination of the master servicer as a result of an event of default and (ii) all costs and expenses associated with the complete transfer of the master servicing, including all servicing files and all servicing data and the completion, correction or manipulation of such servicing data as may be required by the successor master servicer to correct any errors or insufficiencies in the servicing data or otherwise to enable the successor master servicer to master service the mortgage loans in accordance with the related pooling and servicing agreement) are not fully and timely reimbursed by the terminated master servicer, the trustee shall be entitled to reimbursement of such costs and expenses from the distribution account.

Certain Matters Regarding the Trustee

The trustee and any director, officer, employee or agent of the trustee will be entitled to indemnification out of the Collection Account for any loss, liability or expense (including costs and expenses of litigation, and of investigation, counsel fees, damages, judgments and amounts paid in settlement) incurred in connection with the trustee's

- (1) enforcing its rights and remedies and protecting the interests of the securityholders during the continuance of an Event of Default,
- (2) defending or prosecuting any legal action in respect of the related Agreement or series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable,
- (3) being the mortgagee of record for the mortgage loans in a trust fund and the owner of record for any Mortgaged Property acquired in respect thereof for the benefit of securityholders, or
- (4) acting or refraining from acting in good faith at the direction of the holders of the related series of Notes or Certificates, as applicable, entitled to not less than 25% (or any other percentage as is specified in the related Agreement for any particular matter) of the voting rights for that series;

provided, however, that this indemnification will not extend to any loss, liability or expense that constitutes a specific liability of the trustee pursuant to the related Agreement, or to any loss, liability or expense incurred by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith or negligence on the part of the trustee in the performance of its obligations and duties under the Agreement, or by reason of its reckless disregard of those obligations or duties, or as may arise from a breach of any representation, warranty or covenant of the trustee made in the Agreement.

Resignation and Removal of the Trustee

The trustee may resign at any time, in which event the depositor will be obligated to appoint a successor trustee. The depositor may also remove the trustee if the trustee ceases to be eligible to continue under the pooling and servicing agreement or if the trustee becomes insolvent. Upon becoming aware of the circumstances, the depositor will be obligated to appoint a successor trustee. The trustee may also be removed at any time by the holders of securities evidencing not less a majority of the aggregate undivided interests (or, if applicable, voting rights) in the related trust fund. Any resignation or removal of the trustee and appointment of a successor trustee will not become effective until acceptance of the appointment by the successor trustee. If the trustee resigns or is removed by the depositor, the expenses associated with the change of trustees will be paid by the former trustee and reimbursed from the distribution account by the Paying Agent. If the trustee is removed by holders of securities, such holders shall be responsible for paying any compensation payable to a successor trustee, in excess of the amount paid to the predecessor trustee.

Material Terms of the Indenture

General

The following summary describes the material provisions that may appear in each indenture. The prospectus supplement for a series of Notes will describe any provision of the indenture relating to that series that materially differs from the description of that provision contained in this prospectus. The summaries do not purport to be complete and are subject to, and are qualified by reference to, all of the provisions of the indenture for a series of Notes. A form of an indenture has been filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement of which this prospectus is a part. The depositor will provide a copy of the indenture (without exhibits) relating to any series of Notes without charge

upon written request of a securityholder of that series addressed to Nomura Home Equity Loan, Inc., Two World Financial Center, Building B, 21st Floor, New York, New York 10281.

Events of Default

Events of default under the indenture for each series of Notes will generally include:

- a default for thirty days (or any other number of days specified in the prospectus supplement) or more in the payment of any principal of or interest on a Note of that series, to the extent specified in the prospectus supplement;
- failure to perform any other covenant of the depositor or the trust fund in the indenture that continues for a period of sixty days (or any other number of days specified in the prospectus supplement or the indenture) after notice of the failure is given in accordance with the procedures described in the prospectus supplement;
- any representation or warranty made by the depositor or the trust fund in the indenture or in any certificate or other writing delivered pursuant to the indenture or in connection with the indenture with respect to or affecting that series having been incorrect in a material respect as of the time made, and that breach is not cured within sixty days (or any other number of days specified in the prospectus supplement) after notice of the breach is given in accordance with the procedures described in the prospectus supplement;
- specified events of bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or liquidation of the trust fund; or
- any other event of default provided with respect to Notes of that series.

If an event of default with respect to the Notes of any series at the time outstanding occurs and is continuing, subject to and in accordance with the terms of the indenture, either the indenture trustee or the holders of a majority of the then total outstanding amount of the Notes of that series may declare the principal amount (or, if the Notes of that series are Accrual Securities, that portion of the principal amount as may be specified in the terms of that series, as provided in the indenture) of all the Notes of that series to be due and payable immediately. That declaration may, under some circumstances, be rescinded and annulled by the securityholders of a majority in total outstanding amount of the Notes of that series.

If, following an event of default with respect to any series of Notes, the Notes of that series have been declared to be due and payable, the indenture trustee may, in its discretion, notwithstanding that acceleration, elect to maintain possession of the collateral securing the Notes of that series and to continue to apply distributions on that collateral as if there had been no declaration of acceleration if that collateral continues to provide sufficient funds for the payment of principal of and interest on the Notes of that series as they would have become due if there had not been that declaration. In addition, the indenture trustee may not sell or otherwise liquidate the collateral securing the Notes of a series following an event of default, other than a default in the payment of any principal or interest on any Note of that series for thirty days or more, unless

(1) the holders of 100% (or any other percentage specified in the indenture) of the then total outstanding amount of the Notes of that series consent to that sale;

(2) the proceeds of that sale or liquidation are sufficient to pay in full the principal of and accrued interest, due and unpaid, on the outstanding Notes of that series at the date of that sale; or

(3) the indenture trustee determines that that collateral would not be sufficient on an ongoing basis to make all payments on the Notes as those payments would have become due if the Notes had not been declared due and payable, and the indenture trustee obtains the consent of the holders of 66 2/3% (or any other percentage specified in the indenture) of the then total outstanding amount of the Notes of that series.

If so specified in the prospectus supplement, only holders of particular classes of Notes will have the right to declare the Notes of that series to be immediately due and payable in the event of a payment default, as described above, and to exercise the remedies described above.

If the indenture trustee liquidates the collateral in connection with an event of default involving a default for thirty days (or any other number of days specified in the indenture) or more in the payment of principal of or interest on the Notes of a series, the indenture provides that the indenture trustee will have a prior lien on the proceeds of any liquidation for unpaid fees and expenses. As a result, upon the occurrence of that event of default, the amount available for distribution to the securityholders would be less than would otherwise be the case. However, the indenture trustee may not institute a proceeding for the enforcement of its lien except in connection with a proceeding for the enforcement of the lien of the indenture for the benefit of the securityholders after the occurrence of that event of default.

To the extent provided in the prospectus supplement, in the event the principal of the Notes of a series is declared due and payable, as described above, the holders of any Notes issued at a discount from par may be entitled to receive no more than an amount equal to the unpaid principal amount of the Notes less the amount of the discount that is unamortized.

Subject to the provisions of the indenture relating to the duties of the indenture trustee, in case an event of default occurs and continues for a series of Notes, the indenture trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of the rights or powers under the indenture at the request or direction of any of the securityholders of that series, unless those holders offer to the indenture trustee security or indemnity satisfactory to it against the costs, expenses and liabilities that might be incurred by it in complying with that request or direction. Subject to those provisions for indemnification and some limitations contained in the indenture, the holders of a majority of the then total outstanding amount of the Notes of that series will have the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the indenture trustee or exercising any trust or power conferred on the indenture trustee with respect to the Notes of that series, and the holders of a majority of the then total outstanding amount of the Notes of that series may, in some cases, waive any default with respect to the Notes, except a default in the payment of principal or interest or a default in respect of a covenant or provision of the indenture that cannot be modified without the waiver or consent of all the holders of the outstanding Notes of that series affected.

Discharge of Indenture

The indenture will be discharged, subject to the provisions of the indenture, for a series of Notes (except for continuing rights specified in the indenture) upon the delivery to the indenture trustee for cancellation of all the Notes of that series or, with some limitations, upon deposit with the indenture trustee of funds sufficient for the payment in full of all of the Notes of that series.

With some limitations, the indenture will provide that, if specified for the Notes of any series, the related trust fund will be discharged from any and all obligations in respect of the Notes of that series (except for obligations specified in the indenture including obligations relating to temporary Notes and exchange of Notes, to register the transfer of or exchange Notes of that series, to replace stolen, lost or mutilated Notes of that series, to maintain paying agencies and to hold monies for payment in trust) upon the deposit with the indenture trustee, in trust, of money and/or direct obligations of or obligations guaranteed by the United States of America which through the payment of interest and principal in respect of the Notes in accordance with their terms will provide money in an amount sufficient to pay the principal of and each installment of interest on the Notes of that series on the maturity date for those Notes and any installment of interest on those Notes in accordance with the terms of the indenture and the Notes of that series. In the event of any defeasance and discharge of Notes of that series, holders of Notes of that series would be able to look only to that money and/or those direct obligations for payment of principal and interest, if any, on their Notes until maturity.

Indenture Trustee's Annual Report

The indenture trustee for each series of Notes will be required to mail each year to all related securityholders a brief report, as provided in the indenture, relating to its eligibility and qualification to continue as indenture trustee under the related indenture, any amounts advanced by it under the indenture, the amount, interest rate and maturity date of indebtedness owing by that Trust to the applicable indenture trustee in its individual capacity, the property and funds physically held by the indenture trustee in its capacity as indenture trustee and any action taken by it that materially affects the Notes and that has not been previously reported.

The Indenture Trustee

The indenture trustee for a series of Notes will be specified in the prospectus supplement. The indenture trustee for any series may resign at any time in accordance with the terms of the indenture, in which event the depositor or the appropriate party designated in the indenture will be obligated to appoint a successor trustee for that series. The depositor or the appropriate party designated in the indenture may also remove any indenture trustee if that indenture trustee ceases to be eligible to continue as the indenture trustee under the related indenture, if that indenture trustee becomes insolvent or for any other grounds specified in the indenture. In those circumstances the depositor or the appropriate party designated in the indenture will be obligated to appoint a successor trustee for the applicable series of Notes. Any resignation or removal of the indenture trustee and appointment of a successor trustee for any series of Notes does not become effective until acceptance of the appointment by the successor trustee for that series.

The bank or trust company serving as indenture trustee may have a banking relationship with the depositor or any of its affiliates, a servicer or any of its affiliates or the master servicer or any of

its affiliates. To the extent consistent with its fiduciary obligations as indenture trustee, the indenture trustee may delegate its duties to one or more agents as provided in the indenture and the Agreement.

Description of Credit Support

General

Credit support may be provided for one or more classes of a series of securities or for the related Trust Fund Assets. Credit support may be in the form of a limited financial guaranty policy issued by an entity named in the related prospectus supplement, the subordination of one or more classes of the securities of the series, the establishment of one or more reserve accounts, the use of a cross-collateralization feature, the use of a mortgage pool insurance policy, FHA insurance, VA guarantee, bankruptcy bond, special hazard insurance policy, surety bond, letter of credit, guaranteed investment contract, overcollateralization, or any combination of these forms. Unless otherwise specified in the related prospectus supplement, credit support will not provide protection against all risks of loss or guarantee repayment of the entire principal balance of the securities and interest on them. If losses occur that exceed the amount covered by credit support or that are not covered by the credit support, securityholders will bear their allocable share of any deficiencies.

Subordination

If specified in the related prospectus supplement, the rights of holders of one or more classes of subordinated securities will be subordinate to the rights of holders of one or more classes of senior securities of the series to distributions of scheduled principal, principal prepayments, interest or any combination of those distributions that otherwise would have been payable to holders of subordinated securities under the circumstances and to the extent specified in the related prospectus supplement. If specified in the related prospectus supplement, holders of senior securities also may be protected by a reduction in the ownership interest, if any, of the related subordinated securities or by any other method described in the related prospectus supplement.

If specified in the related prospectus supplement, delays in receiving scheduled payments on the loans and losses on defaulted loans will be borne first by the various classes of subordinated securities and thereafter by the various classes of senior securities, in each case under the circumstances and subject to the limitations specified in the related prospectus supplement. The aggregate distributions of delinquent payments on the loans over the lives of the securities or at any time, the aggregate losses on defaulted loans that must be borne by the subordinated securities by virtue of subordination, and the amount of the distributions otherwise distributable to the subordinated securityholders that will be distributable to senior securityholders on any distribution date may be limited as specified in the related prospectus supplement. If aggregate distributions of delinquent payments on the loans or aggregate losses on the loans were to exceed the amount specified in the related prospectus supplement, holders of senior securities would experience losses on their securities.

In addition to or instead of the subordination methods listed above, the prospectus supplement for a series may provide that all or a portion of the distributions otherwise payable to holders of subordinated securities on any distribution date will instead either be deposited into one or more reserve accounts established with the trustee, or distributed to the holders of senior securities. As specified in the related prospectus supplement, deposits into a reserve account may be made on

each distribution date, or for specified time periods, or until the balance in the reserve account has reached a specified amount and thereafter, to the extent necessary to maintain the balance in the reserve account at any required level. Amounts on deposit in the reserve account for a series may be released to the holders of certain classes of securities at the times and under the circumstances specified in the related prospectus supplement.

If specified in the related prospectus supplement, various classes of senior securities and subordinated securities may themselves be subordinate in their right to receive certain distributions to other classes of senior and subordinated securities, respectively, through a cross-collateralization mechanism or otherwise.

As between classes of senior securities and as between classes of subordinated securities, distributions may be allocated among such classes in the order of their scheduled final distribution dates, in accordance with a schedule or formula, in relation to the occurrence of events, or otherwise, in each case as specified in the related prospectus supplement. As between classes of subordinated securities, payments to holders of senior securities on account of delinquencies or losses and payments to any reserve account will be allocated as specified in the related prospectus supplement.

Letter of Credit

Any letter of credit for a series of securities will be issued by the bank or financial institution specified in the related prospectus supplement. The specified bank will be obligated to honor drawings under the letter of credit in an aggregate fixed dollar amount, net of unreimbursed payments under the letter of credit, equal to a specified percentage of the aggregate principal balance of:

- the loans on the related cut-off date, or
- one or more classes of securities.

If specified in the related prospectus supplement, the letter of credit may permit drawings in the event of losses not covered by insurance policies or other credit support, such as losses arising from damage not covered by standard hazard insurance policies, losses resulting from the bankruptcy of a borrower and the application of certain provisions of the Bankruptcy Code, or losses resulting from denial of insurance coverage due to misrepresentations in connection with the origination of a loan. The amount available under the letter of credit will be reduced by the amount of unreimbursed payments under the letter of credit. The obligations of the bank issuing a letter of credit for any series of securities will expire at the earlier of the date specified in the related prospectus supplement or the termination of the trust fund. See “Description of the Agreements–Termination.” A copy of any letter of credit for a series will be filed with the SEC as an exhibit to a Current Report on Form 8-K to be filed within 15 days of issuance of the securities of that series.

Insurance Policies, Surety Bonds and Guaranties

If specified in the prospectus supplement for a series of securities, deficiencies in amounts otherwise payable on the securities or on certain classes of them will be covered by insurance policies or surety bonds provided by one or more insurance companies or sureties. These instruments may cover timely distributions of interest or full distributions of principal or both, based on a schedule of principal distributions specified or determined in the manner specified in the related

prospectus supplement. In addition, if specified in the related prospectus supplement, a trust fund may also include bankruptcy bonds, special hazard insurance policies, other insurance or guaranties for the purpose of:

- maintaining timely payments or providing additional protection against losses on the assets included in the trust fund,
- paying administrative expenses, or
- establishing a minimum reinvestment rate on the payments made on the assets or a principal payment rate on the assets.

These arrangements may include agreements under which securityholders are entitled to receive amounts deposited in various accounts held by the trustee on the terms specified in the prospectus supplement. If specified in the related prospectus supplement, a copy of any such instrument for a series will be filed with the SEC as an exhibit to a Current Report on Form 8-K to be filed within 15 days of issuance of the securities of that series.

Over-Collateralization

If provided in the prospectus supplement for a series, a portion of the interest payment on each loan may be applied as an additional distribution in respect of principal to reduce the principal balance of a particular class or classes of securities and, thus, accelerate the rate of principal payments on the specified class or classes. Reducing the principal balance of the securities without a corresponding reduction in the principal balance of the underlying loans will result in over-collateralization and additional protection to the securityholders as specified in the related prospectus supplement. If so specified in the related prospectus supplement, overcollateralization may also be provided for on the date of issuance of securities by the issuance of all classes of securities in an initial aggregate principal amount that is less than the aggregate principal amount of the Trust Fund Assets in the related trust fund.

If provided in the prospectus supplement for a series, during a revolving period designated therein, the portion of interest payments collected on Revolving Credit Line Loans may be applied to purchase additional Revolving Credit Line Loans so that the level of overcollateralization represented by the amount by which the outstanding principal balances of the Revolving Credit Line Loans exceed the outstanding principal balances of the securities will be maintained at a level specified in the prospectus supplement.

Reserve Accounts

If specified in the related prospectus supplement, credit support for a series of securities will be provided by one or more reserve accounts held by the trustee, in trust, for the series of securities. The related prospectus supplement will specify whether or not a reserve account will be included in the trust fund for a series.

The reserve account for a series will be funded by:

- a deposit of cash, U.S. Treasury securities or instruments evidencing ownership of principal or interest payments on U.S. Treasury securities, letters of credit, demand